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ROYAL VISITOR HAS LUNCHEON WITH COOLIDGE

Nation's Capital Welcomes Prince of Wales as One of Its Own

HUGHES AT TRAIN TO GREET GUEST

Cabinet Members and Their Wives Are Presented to "Edward P."

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Edward, Prince of Wales, was received here today as one of America's own.

The applause that resounded through the Union Station as the royal visitor alighted from his special train on his way to the White House was akin to that given to a Presidential candidate.

There was a general pomp about the arrival of the Prince. This was deliberately avoided; no military display nor bands and flag waving, simply a detail of policemen to make a way for the distinguished visitor to his waiting automobile.

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, was at the station to greet him. This is a distinction that is accorded few visitors to the national capital. The ordinary run of visitors to the White House from overseas are usually met by an under-secretary in the Department of State. But Mr. Hughes took a special interest on this occasion, not only because it was the desire of the United States Government to accord the heir to the British throne the greatest respect possible, but the Secretary and the Prince became close friends during the recent sojourn of Mr. Hughes in London.

Prince Is Cheered

Historic Pennsylvania Avenue, thoroughfare of many famous processions from Union Station to the White House, was lined with thousands of persons, eager to get a glimpse of the royal visitor. There was clapping and an occasional "Hooray for the Prince" as the machine bearing the passing train.

The view of the visitor was not marred by any military men on the street. There were only policemen at the street intersections to stop traffic in all directions as the royalty passed. An escort of seven motorcycle policemen, accompanied the Prince's car, which was followed by other machines bearing J. Butler Wright, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Maj. Oscar J. Solberg, his personal aide appointed by President for the purpose; and the ever-present newspaper reporters.

Family Luncheon

The luncheon at the White House was an entirely informal affair. The Prince of Wales was entertained at the White House more in the sense that it is home of Mr. Coolidge than as the Executive Mansion of the President. Only President and Mrs. Coolidge and their son, John, were present at the luncheon given for the visitor.

But after luncheon members of the President's Cabinet and their wives called at the White House and were presented to the Prince by the President. The Cabinet members introduced were Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; John W. Weeks, Secretary of War; Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor; Harlan F. Stone, Attorney-General, and Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes also called. Other members of the Cabinet were out of the city.

The program for the visit of the Prince included no events at the capital outside of his reception at the White House. His train was to leave at 4 o'clock p.m. to return to Syosset on Long Island.

Prince Looks Forward to Big Polo Contests

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 30—A brisk and cheery young Englishman, who has been the perfection of tact and good

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Labor Day

Next Monday, Sept. 1, being a legal holiday, The Christian Science Monitor will not be published.

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Owen Young Accepts Reparation Agency

By The Associated Press

Paris, Aug. 30
THE appointment of Owen D. Young of New York as agent-general for reparation payments ad interim was announced by the Reparation Commission today.

M. Delacroix will retain his place as a member of the Reparation Commission, acting as trustee without additional pay. Mr. Macfadyen, who is now general secretary of the commission, will vacate his present post. No word has been received from Seymour Parker Gilbert Jr., former under secretary of the American Treasury Department, as to whether he is willing to accept the post of agent-general after Mr. Young leaves it.

GILLETT VOICES VIGOROUS VIEW FOR PROHIBITION

Candidacy for Senate Based on Record of Votes in Service in House

Frederick H. Gillett, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Massachusetts along with Frederick W. Dallinger, Representative in Congress from the eighth district, and Louis A. Coolidge of Milton, treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Co., at the party primaries a week from yesterday, frankly and unhesitatingly defined his attitude toward prohibition, child labor legislation, international relations, the tariff and other issues, yesterday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

He declared himself a dry—had always been for prohibition, but did not believe that the amending of the Constitution of the United States was the way to attain it. But, since the Eighteenth Amendment became part of the law of the land, he said every act, word, and effort of his was to enforce the law which the people had made part of the Constitution.

Center of Activity

"Had my vote—I speak as Speaker—been necessary when the Volstead Act was before the House I should have voted for it," he said as he sat in one of his suites of rooms in the Lawyers' Building, 11 Beacon Street, Boston. Visitors on business came and went, but the Speaker, with his wife and their word of direction to members of his office force, talked decidedly and forcefully to the Monitor reporter. He said:

I have been for prohibition for more than two decades. It is part of our country's law, and the only change I would ever think of making in the Volstead Enforcement Act would be to strengthen the machinery of the law which is supporting and enforcing the amendment.

Of course prohibition will "work"; it's bound to work. It's the law of the nation as much as that other amendment which struck the chains from the slaves. I never thought the prohibitory amendment but to strengthen it. As I said, I would have voted for the Volstead Act had my vote been necessary. I am not in any way afraid of the consequences for the enforcement of prohibition ad I will vote for all such legislation. Prohibition must and shall be enforced just as closely to the letter as possible. It benefits the country abundantly.

I have voted for a Massachusetts state enforcement act every time there was opportunity for a citizen to so express his will. I am still voting for a state enforcement code again this fall and hope that it will pass.

Enforcement to the Limit

If we have no state enforcement law, our state officials and state courts are not called upon to enforce prohibition. This law is going to be enforced and Massachusetts should take its stand with the other states and the nation and the world to the limit of its power.

It really seems preposterous for men to say that they are in favor of supporting the prohibitory law and yet that they do not want Federal enforcement officers overrunning the states. These same men, declaring all this, will vote against a law providing that the state assist the nation in enforcing the amendment and they will not allow Massachusetts to assume a duty which they could easily do with but little additional expense.

Then the Speaker, to make his position even more clear, said that the Volstead Act had taken the standard, one-half of 1 per cent, for alcoholic content of beverages, from states which had enacted prohibitory laws before. He added:

There had to be a degree that could be a minimum, and there's why one-half of one per cent was adopted. No one insists that a higher alcoholic content might not be allowed, so far as its intoxicating properties are concerned, but it was adopted as it was so long as to be a standard, and it's hard to change that's a hard as it is in the nature of the case.

There's absolutely no non-alcoholic beverage beyond question. Above 2 per cent, for instance, endless difficulties and analyses without number would have resulted and the efficiency of law would have been destroyed. I have said, the only changes I would ever consider would be those devised to make the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment more complete and perfect.

Always for Child Protection

The Speaker said that so far as child labor legislation is concerned he has supported it in the House of Representatives for 20 years. He supported the law which the Senate "carried" after it declared unconstitutional and then favored the

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CHINA WARNED AGAINST LOSS TO FOREIGNERS

Two Sharp Notes Sent to Peking Reminding It of Its Obligations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Two communications have been addressed to the Peking Government by the British, Japanese, French and American diplomatic officials in Peking, warning that Government, "in the most solemn manner" of its inescapable obligation to prevent loss of foreign life and property as a result of the fighting in and about Shanghai.

On Aug. 29, the Peking authorities were advised that the governments represented by the diplomats would "adopt such measures and utilize such means as are available to us to afford protection to foreign residents, and to our trade and property at or near Shanghai," in case the Chinese Government failed to afford these interests adequate protection.

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China Said to Be on Verge of Nation-Wide Civil War

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30—The situation here is hopeless. Military preparations are going on apace on each side, and the gestures indicate that China is on the verge of a nation-wide civil war, waiting only a signal from Gen. Wu Pei-fu to open hostilities. The campaign is undoubtedly part of General Wu's military re-unification scheme to eliminate the Chekiang opposition, but Chang Tso-lin remains a doubtful factor. It is expected that the move by General Wu will precipitate action from Mukden, where great war activities are reported.

Chang is in a ferment, owing to the merchants' strike against the Comintern regime introduced by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It is estimated that 60,000 troops are now in the Yangtze valley, 20 miles from Shanghai, while to the south near Taipo Lake, there are further troop concentrations indicating preparations for a Kiangsu attack upon Lu Yung Hsiang, Tuchun of Chekiang Province.

It is expected that Chi Shieh Yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsu, will open an offensive to regain control of Shanghai, which geographically is in Kiangsu, but politically in Chekiang.

Shanghai had been made but twice between the two provinces and re-unification was impossible unless control was regained by Kiangsu. He added that only strong measures can avail to bring the jewel among Chinese cities back to the Republic.

Lu Yung Hsiang, in a defensive position, has stationed his troops at strategic points, assisted by his

friends, to defend the western front.

The report continues:

The drop in the cost of living from the high peak of 1920 has been considerably less than the proportion that the drop in wages from the same high peak. Consequently, the purchasing power of the dollar is greater than it was.

In some of the manufacturing industries may be noted: 122 per cent in the automobile trade, 141 per cent in iron and steel, 158 per cent in rubber, 125 per cent in boot and shoe mills, 100 per cent in northern cotton mills.

Industries other than manufacturing show similar increases over the same period: antracite mining 100 per cent; Class 1 coal 100 per cent; building 101 per cent with out bonuses; agriculture 89 per cent. With the exception of building all show a high peak of 1920.

Less striking but still of considerable significance are the changes in employment and hours of work. Employment in identical manufacturing plants throughout the period decreased 12 per cent between July, 1914, and June, 1924. This is a remarkable indication of expansion when it is remembered that employment in June of this year was as a low, 49.5, being 25 per cent lower than in June, 1920.

The average work week has dropped over five hours during this 10-year period. The average working week in June, 1914, was 55 hours, but with June of this year it had dropped to 49.9 hours.

WASHINGTON GETS NO MESSAGE FROM FLYERS IN IVIGUTU

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Although air service officials in Washington had received no word from the world flyers, who were to hop off today from Igloolik, Greenland, to Indian Harbor, Labrador, the news that the aviators probably had taken the air.

The only obstacle to the flight today would be unfavorable weather and it was pointed out that no late reports of storms in that section had been received.

A absence of advice from the flyers was not regarded as unusual by officials, who pointed out that official news of the flight on previous laps in the Arctic region had been delayed many hours.

W. E. H. COOLIDGE

TALK ON JAPAN ENDS INSTITUTE

250 Members Depart From
Williamstown After a
Month's Sessions

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Aug. 30.—Without any preliminary ceremonies, the American Congress brushed aside with a magnificent gesture an agreement that Japan was endeavoring to fulfill, and slammed the door in the face of the Japanese Nation, even of those Japanese who want to come here for a year or two to search out the excellent features of your civilization and commerce.

This is the Japanese view of the American exclusion bill as put forward by a Japanese in the final address before the fourth annual session of the Williamstown Institute of Politics. The speaker was Yusuke Tsuji, author and lecturer, whose words gathered around him as coming from the son-in-law of Viscount Goto, considered one of the most powerful political figures in modern Japan. Newspaper representatives of the Far East were present last night to cable to Nippon Mr. Tsuji's address.

Contest for Markets

It is likely that the trade competition of America and Japan will become keener and keener and that diplomatic incidents connected with the fight for markets will come thicker and thicker.

Japan and America will have more knotty problems to solve in the future than in the old days when Japan had nothing but raw materials to sell and the customer was the competitor. Every sentiment that interferes with the settlement of future controversies on their merits and hampers the maintenance of cordial relations is an undesirable impediment.

Immigration in itself was not a substantial element in the issue raised by the act of Congress, but the Japanese bill was not the only bill passed and the circumstances said which it was written are felt through the length and breadth of Japan and brought in their train grave consequences. It does not mean, to repeat, that I have already foreseen any intelligent Japanese thinks for a moment of waging war upon America over a matter that is fundamentally similar in character. It does not mean that Japanese are going to boycott American goods on any large scale or strike at commerce between the two nations or seek to disturb the existing friendly relations between the two governments.

I repeat, for the wrong impression prevails in many quarters in America, the issue was not immigration. As far as affected the author of the measure means the Japanese are concerned that issue was closed years ago. The sole issue was the method of handling an affair on which a friendly agreement already existed. To my Oriental mind the procedure of Congress is inexplicable.

The grave consequences flow from the fact that it is now impossible for the Japanese to be on the side of the Conservatives and the Nationalists that the process by which the immigration bill was passed was not intended to serve notice on Japan that she must expect no more courtesy from America and that the ruthless pursuit of national interests without respect for the feelings of others is not a high and noble ideal. In this I am steering no Christian course. The grave consequences to which I refer will affect

EVENTS TONIGHT

Town of Holliston Two Hundredth Anniversary Celebration: Colonial motion pictures, singing from library balcony by chorus in old-time costumes, and lighting of beacon on hill at 11 p.m. evening.

Theaters: Arlington—"Fashion," 8:15. Keith's—Vanderbilt, 8:15. Majestic—Poppy, 8:15.

Photoplay: Fenway—"The Covered Wagon," Tremont Temple—"Dramatic Life of Abraham Lincoln," 2:30. \$2.00.

SUNDAY EVENTS
1. Jane Sunday observed by various churches in town.
2. Town of Holliston historic exercises, Town Hall, 2.

LABOR DAY EVENTS
Mass meeting at Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, auspices Boston Central Labor Union, noon.

Town of Holliston Two Hundredth Anniversary historic pageant, 3.

Albion—Picnic, 10 a.m. C. Boston: Union picnic and games, Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury.

Boston Mycological Club: All-day excursion at Prides Crossing, Beverly.

Radio Program Features

SUNDAY
WXAC, Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass. (275 Meters)
11 a.m.—Morning service—Cathedral Church of St. Paul, 3:30 p.m.—From Parkman Memorial Band Stand, Boston Common, Symphony Band, City of Boston Band, 6:45 p.m.—Entire service, Park Street Congregational Church, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. (264 Meters)
10:30 a.m.—Morning service (Baptist). 7 p.m.—Evening services (Baptist).

MONDAY
WXAC, Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass. (275 Meters)
3:30 p.m.—Walkabout Washington, D. C.—opening speech of La Follette campaign, by Senator La Follette. 6:30 p.m.—WXAC dinner dance. 8 p.m.—Sister Ruth Quintet.

TUESDAY
WXAC, Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass. (275 Meters)
10:30 a.m.—Women's Club talks—Martha Lee, Katherine Shepard and a talk by Mrs. Fred A. Simonds. All New England Club Committee. 1 p.m.—Incidental music from Lowell's State Theater. 4:35 p.m.—Agnes J. Burke, lyric soprano; William Burke, baritone; Blanche Haven, accompanist—songs from "The Game of Make Believe." 6:30 p.m.—WXAC dinner dance—Mel Stepper and His Orchestra. 8:10 p.m.—Orchestra Concert.

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ROYAL VISITOR HAS LUNCHEON WITH COOLIDGE

(Continued from Page 1)

temper to all who encountered him on his voyage across the Atlantic, disembarked in these waters yesterday to be the informal guest for a fortnight of his American friends.

"Keep me out of the papers as much as you can," he pleaded with the reporters looking steadily at the man, the relaxation of the press which has come down to welcome a foreign visitor since the war. "I'm very fond of your country; I like it so much that I've come here for my holiday and that is the best way I can show it. It isn't? But I hope you will make it as easy as possible for me to keep it a holiday."

The Prince of Wales arrived as informally as the careful arrangements in his behalf had forecast. The Berengaria, probably the house boat of the Cunard Line as she dropped anchor in the Narrows shortly after three o'clock yesterday afternoon, but no royal ensign betokened the presence of the heir to the British throne. He was on the bridge with the captain as she dropped anchor, watching four airplanes from Mitchel Field dipping almost through the Berengaria's lofty masts as they brought him his first greeting to the United States.

Sir Paul Vinogradoff, Oxford University, has not definitely fixed his plans. He leaves Williamstown tomorrow. Dr. Moritz J. Bonn, German financial authority, left today for Boston where he will spend a few days. He expects to lecture in the east and in Chicago. Richard Henry Tawney, the English economist, and representative of the Labor Party at the institute, sails from New York City today on the steamship Adriatic.

WILSON View on League

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 30 (AP)—Woodrow Wilson, a few weeks before his death, did not regret that the United States had not joined the League of Nations at its beginning. Prof. Sidney B. Fay of Smith College declared at the Institute of Politics here yesterday. Professor Fay referred to a conversation which a friend of his and a counselor of Mr. Wilson had reported to him as having taken place with the former President.

It was Mr. Wilson's opinion that the League was developing and had shown itself able to perform the task set for it. He still believed that the United States would eventually join the League, but he was philosophical over the delay, Professor Fay said.

Religious Factor Stressed in International Contact

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—Recognizing the moral factor, "expressed most effectively in religion, as the basis for effective international cooperation," Prof. John M. Coulter, head of the department of botany at the University of Chicago, in the fall convocation address, declared the mission of universities to be to prepare nations to accept this basis. Pointing out the influence for peace of an unselfish national attitude, he said:

"No," he said heartily in answer to a girl reporter who asked him if he was engaged. "This is not true; there is nothing in the world. Nor did he believe that "you could do more" among an American girl" have any better luck. "I think we'll have to leave that question unanswered," he said, smiling broadly at Major Solbert. "I like your country," he repeated, "and I shall never forget the wonderful time I had here five years ago. But really, all I have to say is I've put in writing."

He stopped only to agree that it would be a fine thing if some other British yachtsman would carry on Sir Thomas Lipton's effort to lift the cup of the America's Cup.

Some of my American friends have kindly given me the opportunity of breaking my holiday trip to my Canadian ranch by a short stay in Long Island, so that I may see the international polo matches.

Eager for Polo Games

There is no need for me to say how glad I was to accept their hospitality and to be given the opportunity, as a holiday maker, both to renew some of my delightful recollections of America, which I got on my official visit in 1919, and to watch what I learned in the finest exhibition of a great game which the world could provide today.

Which ever side was I am quite certain we shall have some splendid polo, and from what I recently saw at the Olympic contests between the United States and Britain in Paris, I am equally certain that the game will be marked by friendly sportsmanship and good feeling which is such a happy feature of all these contests between our two nations.

I am looking forward to my brief foray in Long Island more than I can say, because I know my American hosts are going to give me what I really want—a holiday in every sense of the word. I only wish it were possible for me to stay longer.

After leaving New York on Sept. 14, members of his entourage said the Prince's plan is to go to Montreal, a city that has a special place in his affections, then for a brief call on the Governor General at

Universities can contribute to the goal of international good will on a basis of services, by demonstrating that progress depends on education.

All truth is one, and all men searching for it become comrades in a common enterprise. Such an atmosphere of comradeship may become contagious and gradually affect the progress of international contact.

The student body in universities is increasing in a remarkable way and it is this increasing body that is permeating all countries like leaves with the university spirit.

The Japanese Exclusion Act, however, caused him to wonder much the citizens may be dominated by the spirit of religion. The Government has not yet attained it. The Japanese concluded that the United States had shown itself to be the real Christians. Some students who were the Japanese that students even in Government schools were encouraged to investigate the Bible, that they might discover for themselves the real meaning of Christianity. It was felt that the nation to be invaded was one dominated by that friendly spirit and not the military spirit.

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OLD HOME WEEK AT HOLLISTON

Town Celebrating 200th Anniversary With Program of Events

A beacon dare from Jasper's Hill tonight, signaling "All's Well" to the inhabitants of Holliston—as Jasper Adams in early Indian days used to signal to his family—will mark the opening of "Old Home Week" at this town. Its two hundredth anniversary. In answer to the hill-top greeting, a chorus in old-time costumes will sing from the balcony of the Historical House in the center of the town. Churches, homes and town buildings will be decorated and open to welcome former townsmen returning for the occasion.

Holliston was settled in 1639 after King Philip's War, by families from Dedham, Medfield and Sherborn. It was a part of Sherborn until 1724 when it obtained a grant of separation. It took its name from Thomas Hollis, a merchant of London and a benefactor of Harvard College.

Tomorrow at 3 o'clock historic exercises will be held in the Town Hall. The Rev. Elbridge Cutler Whiting of Sherborn, a descendant of two of Holliston's oldest families, will deliver the address.

Monday morning, the business and social organizations of the town will join in giving a parade. The historic pageant is scheduled to start at 3 o'clock in the natural amphitheater at the south of the town. This pageant will be divided into nine episodes as follows: 1647, a friendly meeting between early settlers and Indians; 1724, grant of separation of Holliston from Sherborn; the holding of the first town meeting; 1743, arrival of stage coach and other scenes depicting the life of the period; 1775-1776, Revolutionary days; 1800, early school sessions; 1838, departure of group of Mormon colonists; 1847, the coming of the Irish; 1860-1865, incidents of Civil War time; 1914-1919, the shadow of the Great War.

The entire pageant, including the introduction and finale under the direction of Madeline Mabel Lyons of Boston, assisted by Mrs. Oscar Pease of Holliston and the chorus directors, Prof. Georg E. Spring and Edward T. Favis. The reader of the prologues is the Rev. George Walter Fiske, formerly of Holliston, now professor of religious education at Oberlin College. The heralds are Dr. E. C. Stoddard and Alfred Lyons of Holliston. The soloists are Mrs. Marguerite Garvin Barber of Framingham, Mrs. Roland Land and Miss Isabel Twitchell of Holliston, Bayard Stone of Hopkinton and Mrs. Fred Gustafson. Henry Cutler is chairman of the pageant committee.

DRY CAMPAIGN STAFF IS TREBLED

Dr. Gifford Gordon Is Among Those to Aid Work

So intensive has become the campaign for the state prohibition enforcement law by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League that the organization's active staff has more than trebled, according to William M. Forgrave, state superintendent. This increase in the work force was made imperative by the size and importance of the task undertaken by the league in connection with obtaining popular ratification of the measure giving Massachusetts a law concerning with the Volstead Act, he explained.

Mr. Forgrave also announces the addition to the league's staff of Dr. Gifford Gordon, who has been asked to lend his aid in the campaign for "Vote Yes" on the state's No. 3. Dr. Gordon came to America three years ago as a representative of the Victorian Anti-Liquor League of Australia, in order to study the operation and effect of prohibition in the United States. So convinced is the Australian prohibition worker of the value of prohibition that he has adopted a slogan: "Hold Fast, America!"

SIGN CRAFTS GAIN 500 NEW MEMBERS

Increase in membership by 500 of the Associated Sign Crafts of North America through the admission of the Ohio Sign Contractors was announced yesterday during the convention of the Associated Crafts in the School Auditorium on Berkeley Street. The meeting, which has been in session since Wednesday, finished its business and elected new officers last night at least 12 hours ahead of time since the convention was not scheduled to end until noon today.

Patrick A. Cunningham of Providence was re-elected president of the Associated Crafts for the coming year, and received a new contract. Buffalo, N. Y., was chosen for the next convention. Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, Fred Higgins, Cleveland; F. Smith, Seattle; Charles Hubbard, Worcester; J. Kreis, Buffalo, and C. A. Rhodes Lincoln, Neb.; treasurer, W. R. Bolman, Cincinnati; secretary, Fred Lewis, Toledo. Vice-presidents are regional governors in their districts.

The prize for the best trade exhibit at the convention went to the firm of C. H. Buck & Co. of Boston, which specializes in raised-metal lettering, brass plates and decorative metal tablets. Other prizes were won by Swift & Son of Hartford, Conn., and by the Co-operative Sign Supply Company of New Haven, Conn. Today was taken up with automobile tours of the city.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES MEET

Assembling of the 200 delegates to the nineteenth annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of State, City, Town and County Employees' Union took place early this afternoon at Berkley Hall. While the opening and meeting of the public service for the coming four-day session was immediately proceeded with, Mayor Curley was scheduled to welcome the delegates later in the day, and at a banquet this evening it is hoped that among the guests will be Lieutenant Governor Fuller, Mayor Curley, and the mayors of five suburban cities.

DRY DIRECTOR NAMED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 30.—Appointment of the 200 delegates to the nineteenth annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of State, City, Town and County Employees' Union took place early this afternoon at Berkley Hall. While the opening and meeting of the public service for the coming four-day session was immediately proceeded with, Mayor Curley was scheduled to welcome the delegates later in the day, and at a banquet this evening it is hoped that among the guests will be Lieutenant Governor Fuller, Mayor Curley, and the mayors of five suburban cities.

Typical Abandoned Farm in Bridgewater, Vt.



One of the Sixty Places Deserted in That Locality in Last Ten Years.

Vermont Town and Adjacent Area Has 60 Abandoned Farms

Section in Which President Coolidge Often Tramped as a Boy Practically Deserted

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 30 (Special)—Sixty farms and other rural homes not involving farms have been completely abandoned during the short period of only 10 years, in the towns of Bridgewater and adjacent sections of the towns of Plymouth and Sherburne, according to a statement of Dr. A. M. Cram, town clerk.

"Five Corners," in the town of Plymouth, where President Coolidge spent his boyhood, is one of the most prominent corners of the town of Bridgewater, both famous years ago for their gold mining operations and lumbering industries, were once populous and thriving communities; now they are almost totally abandoned, except for an occasional scattering family which has clung tenaciously to the old farm home.

"Little Sherburne," lying partly in the town of Bridgewater in Windsor County and partly in the town of Sherburne, in a corner of Rutland County, and the North Bridgewater, in the adjacent corner of the town of Bridgewater, both famous years ago for their gold mining operations and lumbering industries, were once populous and thriving communities; now they are almost totally abandoned, except for an occasional scattering family which has clung tenaciously to the old farm home.

"Another factor," he says, "is the increasing number of Negroes which often invades an unprepared customer into buying a hill farm at a high price and without the buyer, in most cases, knowing anything whatever about Vermont farming."

Naturally, Dr. Cram explained, such people do not make good. They invest \$1000 or more in farm land, and not having the necessary experience, make no further payment. A foreclosure follows, and they move off, often leaving the then run down farm vacant for the want of a decent tenant or purchaser.

Dr. Cram denied that want of proper school facilities had anything to do with abandonment of farms in the town of Bridgewater, adding, "We maintain a school here just as long as there are children left to go to school."

Even that broad, sloping valley known as "Bridgewater Hollow," just to the south of the hamlet of Briggs, and once thickly settled with industrious, contented families, is rapidly being transformed into an expanse of second growth timber. Every family has gone, and only the voice of an occasional hunter or fisherman, the drum of a partridge, or the crow of a crow, breaks the silence over a territory of hundreds of acres which once yielded generously under regular year, the author said.

Smaller families, scarcity of farm labor, lack of co-operative methods in marketing and selling, the desire of many farm lads for a higher education, and the great call for help in industrial centers, are among major reasons assigned by Dr. Cram for abandonment of "threescore farms in 10 years in this section."

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Though possessing fertile soils, well-drained lands, and though but a few miles up picturesquely valleys from village centers, these once prosperous communities have declined, until now either sized holes, often containing fair-sized trees, stand at one as he trods the grass-grown road, or else a venerable, weather-beaten old farmhouse stands in prophetic harmony with a tangle of vines, and is almost impeneable thickets of brush.

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SUNSET STORIES

Why Pigs Don't Need Names

JOHN and Mary were taking a short cut home from the grocery store. They had gone up the hill to the schoolhouse, and around past the schoolhouse, and over a stone wall and across Farmer Jones's potato field, stepping carefully so as not to step on the potato plants. And that was why Farmer Jones let them take a short cut across his potato field. Then they had climbed another stone wall into a meadow.

"Let's go see the pigs," said John. "I expect the baby pigs will be getting quite big," said Mary. "We haven't seen them for a week."

So they crossed the meadow to see the pigs.

Farmer Jones's pigs lived in a house of their own, with a fenced-in front yard for the children to play in. There were Mr. and Mrs. Pig, and their five pig children, who were quite small and pink, with admirable curly tails. And when Mary and John looked over into their front yard the five pig children were running about, and shoving their noses in the mud. "It's name them," said John.

"They all have names," said Mary. "I'll name first," said John.

"All right," said John. "Go ahead." Mary pointed with her finger. "I name that one William," said Mary.

"I'll name that one next to William," said John. "I name mine Christopher Columbus."

"I name that one standing in the middle of the pen," said Mary. "I name him King George."

"My turn next," said John. "and I name them."

"I guess we wasted our time naming them," said John. "I guess we did," said Mary. "I guess that's why pigs don't have names."

"What good would naming do?"

"For Susan would look like Jane. And she looks just like Sue."

And Philip would look just like John. And John look just like Philip. And William would look just like Joe. And Joe look just like Bill.

So how would anybody know whose name was really whose?

And when it came to naming names, oh, what would be the use?



DRIVE TO REVIVE USE OF THE CLOG IN LANCASHIRE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 18.—There is an old English saying prevalent in the north that between clogs and clogs there are only three generations—meaning that commercial prosperity only lasts from grandfather to grandson. Clogs, or wooden-soled shoes, have always been popular in both Yorkshire and Lancashire, but time seems to bring changes in fashion and "the clang of the wooden shoon" will soon be only a poetical memory unless things alter.

So pressing has the matter become that a meeting of clog makers was recently held in Manchester to inaugurate an advertising campaign with a view to popularizing the clog. It was stated by the chairman that the trouble began when the surplus stocks of army boots were thrown on the market, and as plenty of boots were still to be had, it was probable that clogs would not be wanted. Change of fashion was also another reason as formerly children and cotton operators all wore clogs, but now they were going to work in cheap fancy shoes. Children were also discouraged from wearing clogs at school, parents not liking to have their children pointed at.

Another curious reason for their being discarded was that so much dancing was now taught in schools. It was pointed out by the speakers that wooden-soled clogs were more economical and hygienic than shoddy boots, and that if money were spent on advertising, children might be persuaded to wear clogs again. As there is at present a great outcry in Britain against the flood of shoddy shoes now on the market, it is possible that some good propaganda might be effective. Anyhow, it was stated that £150 out of £2,000 required for advertising and propaganda had been secured, and a body called the "Clog Publicity Association" was formed.

NEWSPRINT PRICES TO FALL
MONTREAL, Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Canadian mills are getting too high a price for newsprint at present, and the price is likely to come down within a week. Lord Bessborough, who is here on a holiday, This conclusion is based on plans for big increases in newsprint production now being worked out.

QUEBEC TO DEVELOP PORT
QUEBEC, Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence)—The Federal Government has sanctioned the plans of the Quebec Harbor Board for port developments which will cost \$10,000,000 and take five years to complete.

H. W. MASSINGHAM HAS PASSED AWAY

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 29—Henry William Massingham, one of the most distinguished figures in the world of journalism, whose passing is recorded in the morning papers, has become well known to readers of The Christian Science Monitor through his incisive and informed contributions to this journal under the heading, "A British Looker's Diary." His style was polished and energetic and he was quite fearless in presenting ideals and opinions which often ran counter to the more accepted views. Having depended upon the rightness or wrongness of any course of action that came under his consideration he upheld it through thick and thin, fearlessly attacking it according to his convictions. At the time of the South African War, which he disapproved of, it became necessary for him to resign his editorship of the *Daily Chronicle*. In 1900 he became editor of the *Nation*, under his guidance, became as a Liberal organ one of the most important of political magazines. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, when Prime Minister, referred to him as a "fine ear," which was at that time an unfair description of his passionate championship of his ideals. When last year he resigned the editorship of the *Nation* he relinquished also his extreme mannered leadership for the Labor Party, whose cause he espoused, was far more moderate than his previous political writing had been. He told the writer he had to do better work when no longer tied to his editorial chair.

At the close of the year he visited the United States and toured the principal eastern cities, comparing his impressions to a series of articles that he subsequently wrote in the *Nation*, which, while thoroughly appreciative of certain phases of American life, also reflected the conditions he observed. A very lovable character with whom it was not always necessary to agree, but whom even his foes, if he had any, could not fail to respect.

1924 FLOUR MILLS IN CANADA
MONTREAL, Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Canada has 1,364 flour and grist mills, of which 1,211 are located in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. Their combined capacity is 134,128 barrels of flour a day. Montreal alone has an output of 20,000 barrels daily. Wheat ground in Canada aggregates 80,000,000 bushels a year.

CANADA RAIDS LIQUOR PLACES
WINDSOR, Ont., Aug. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Half a hundred proprietors of drinking establishments along the Canadian side of the Detroit River are to be arraigned before Magistrate Gundy on charges laid by provincial enforcement officers. The indictment follows raids that are believed to be the initial steps in a big push to eliminate objectional resorts all along the border.

B. Altman & Co.

The Central Shopping Location

Thirty-fourth Street

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

New Fashions

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Dresses

Suits

Millinery

Coats and Wraps

Furs

Shoes

Hosiery

for

Autumn, 1924



New Fashions

in

Sports Clothes

Blouses

Neckwear

Indoor Gowns

Lingerie

Gloves

Bags

for

Autumn, 1924

Correct Apparel

for the Autumn Exodus
to School and College

The season's trends, as they influence color, fabric and style, are reflected in the new clothing and accessories now assembled in the various sections of the Store, making it a simple matter, indeed, to obtain an attractive and authentic costume for every hour of the student's day

Boys' and Youths' Apparel

The approved styles of the leading schools—in a word, the approved styles of Autumn find ample representation in the highly specialized sections located on the Sixth Floor.

Boys' Suits, many of them with vests and all with extra knickers, are priced \$15.00 to 42.50

Boys' Overcoats, chiefly from London, are smart in cut and superior in fabric \$35.00 to 60.00

Youths' Suits, sizes 17 to 21, excellently tailored; with two pairs of trousers \$32.50 to 50.00

English Overcoats for youths embody many distinctive features \$45.00 to 60.00

Girls' Apparel

Miss Six-to-Seventeen should find much to charm her in the fashion-favored apparel being shown in such profusion and in a variety of prices in the Second Floor Sections.

Here are dresses for the class-room—smart-styled frocks in serge, jersey, wool crepe, flannel and numerous silks \$15.00 to 50.00

Delightful dresses for gala occasions involve georgette crepe, chiffon and Canton crepe, in pretty, dainty colors and styles \$29.50 to 85.00

Coats range from simple sports types to those more elaborate in genre, and offer exceptional choice of colors, fabrics and fur-trimmings \$29.50 to 225.00

Children's Hat-and-Coat Sets

and in many cases with leggings, too, not only provide snug comfort in cool weather, but a most fetching costume as well.

The young lad or lassie attired in one of these delightful outfits will be an object of admiration on whatever jaunt or promenade he or she may be bent—not entirely because of the lovely colors involved, but also because of the clever lines which characterize the sets, many of which are direct importations from Paris.

Sizes are 2 to 6 years. The fabrics used are all the lovely soft woolens of the season, and trimmings consist of fur-collars, cuffs or edgings, touches of embroidery, applique and the like. (Second Floor)

Attractive New Dress Flannels

undoubtedly an outstanding favorite among the woolen fabrics for Autumn, 1924, and hence a prominent feature in Altman's comprehensive section.

The plain flannels embrace charming colors, most of them gay, yellow, red, violet, purple and green being among the most striking.

The plaids and stripes are inviting to a high degree and concern a fascinating array of color-tones, both vivid and soft, and types of patterns, both large and medium as applied to the plaids, and both narrow and wide as applied to the stripes.

It is important to note that these selections are of all-wool construction. (First Floor)

Fashionable Clothes for the International Polo Matches

BETTER FOREIGN NEWS ARRESTS MARKET DECLINE

German Acceptance of Dawes Plan Causes Substantial Security Buying

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (Special)—If one who had not been in daily touch with the stock market and the news of the day had been asked whether it was rather superficially at the trend of security prices and the severe declines in some issues, one might easily have come to the conclusion that there had been distinctly unfavorable developments.

This was not the case. The domestic news, while not of a striking character, was encouraging in the main. Although for several days there were indications that the German Reichstag might not approve the London agreement for putting the Dawes plan into effect, international bankers were confident that an affirmative vote would be secured in the end. They knew that German political leaders have realized for some time that if the German government rejected the agreement and the Dawes plan, Germany could not hope for an early settlement of the reparations problem or for much assistance from other nations.

German Acceptance Bullish

Yesterday the agreement was approved by the German Parliament that the Dawes plan would have been rejected if one or more groups of political extremists in that body would oppose these undertakings, but no one was seriously doubtful from the start that they would be rejected ultimately.

With the signing today of the necessary protocols, the way is paved for the third of the major political steps that must be taken to make the Dawes plan effective. There is no reason for assuming that such steps will not be taken as quickly as may seem practicable.

The immediate effect of the adoption of the agreement by the German Reichstag was noted in the rather sharp recovery in foreign exchange and the pronounced upturn in French government bonds yesterday. For the matter, the movement in the New York stock market was attributed largely to the action of the German Parliament. It is assumed that active steps will now be taken to flatten the fluctuation of a large number of stocks in Europe.

The United States and the United Kingdom for Germany. International bankers in New York are confident that one-half the amount, or \$100,000,000, can be floated in this country without serious difficulty.

Rail Traffic Increases

Special attention is called to the fact that, as the adoption of the Dawes plan and now of the agreement for putting it into effect, the leading European powers have shown a disposition to help themselves before seeking definite assistance from the United States. The former action having been taken, it is believed here that the latter will be forthcoming very generally.

That the effect in Europe and the United States will be beneficial has been realized for some time. No one can predict accurately how far-reaching the benefits will be.

It is not altogether easy to single out important domestic developments this way. An almost unique and now of an outstanding character. The railroad statements for July were about in keeping with expectations. The roads and their bankers. As a whole, the road earnings were smaller than for the corresponding month of last year.

Some of the roads, by reason of large increases in the cost of operation, were able to report larger net earnings than for July, 1923. Others were not. During August the roads have carried a considerably larger volume of traffic than they did in June or July.

They expect to handle nearly as large a volume during the four months of this year remaining as they did during the corresponding period of last year. From present indications the principal grain-carrying roads are more likely to realize this expectation than are the lines that operate chiefly through industrial districts.

Crops and Business Outlook

Crop advances continue gratifying. Unless there are severe storms to damage them, it is believed that the weather conditions are favorable for a good crop. The corn crop is the most important in the eastern territories, and therefore have not matured, and therefore have not been gathered, there is no occasion for real surprise over the final outcome of this year's agricultural activities.

With the corn crop actually amounts to in the east will depend very much upon the weather from now on. If there is an abundance of rain and sunshine and an entire absence of early frosts, it is expected that a substantial percentage of the increase in the eastern territories will mature. Without these favorable conditions, much of the corn will not be more than fodder.

Judge E. H. Gary's observations regarding the financial and political conditions in this country reflected pretty generally the opinions that are held by important interests in the financial district. They are not looking for a big boom in business during the autumn. They do not want a boom. They are looking for a substantial expansion in pretty much every line of trade.

They are not apprehensive over the outcome of the presidential election. What business conditions as sound as they are, and with money as plentiful as it is, these business leaders see no reason why the United States should not enjoy a reasonable degree of prosperity during the rest of the year and continuing into 1925 for that matter.

Dollars Large Technical

Even though the stock market itself, it may be observed that the general downward tendency, until yesterday, and the severe declines in various highly speculative issues were largely the result of conditions in the market itself. Appeals to groups of speculators who are not represented as leaders in the market, had built up rather unadvised speculative positions in those issues.

Quite likely, if the facts could be learned, it would be found that important interests had been accumulating the stocks that they wanted on the decline, last week and this week. Those interests never begin this process when stocks are advancing rapidly.

Nothing has happened to change materially the outlook for the business of the country or the stock market itself, except for the better. During the last week, the market's activity reflected the absence of as many people as could get away from business until after Labor Day. With the general return to accustomed activities that always takes place at that holiday, it is believed that the stock market will become more active again.

HEAVY MELTING STEEL UP 50 CTS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29—Heavy melting steel produced here at \$16.10 per ton, up 20 cents. Shoveling steel is 26 cents less.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, AUGUST 30

Yr.	1924	Dir.	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last Change	Yr.	1924	Dir.	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last Change
High	Low	\$						High	Low	\$					
89 1/2	72 1/2	6	Adams Express	100	85 1/2	85 1/2	-2 1/2	114 1/2	100 1/2	7	Illinois Cent.	1500	111 1/2	107 1/2	+4 1/4
18 1/2	14 1/2	6	Adams Express	220	105 1/2	105 1/2	0	100	100	7	Indiana Motor	500	18 1/2	17 1/2	+1 1/2
41 1/2	28 1/2	3	Ad Rumely pf	800	39 1/2	37 1/2	-2	25 1/2	15 1/2	3	Indiana Ref.	900	65 1/2	55 1/2	+5 1/2
82 1/2	67 1/2	4	Air Reduction	2300	81 1/2	78 1/2	-3 1/2	77 1/2	35 1/2	4	Ind. Oil Gas	700	72 1/2	70 1/2	+2 1/2
11 1/2	4 1/2	4	Alaska Gold	1300	16 1/2	15 1/2	+1/2	33 1/2	21 1/2	4	Inland Steel	1400	26 1/2	36 1/2	-2 1/2
104	96 1/2	6	All Am Cables	400	104	102	-2	29 1/2	25 1/2	5	Inspiration Com.	3000	29 1/2	26 1/2	+2 1/2
18 1/2	14 1/2	4	Allied Chem pf	200	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	32 1/2	18 1/2	5	Int. Agricultural	100	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1/2
166 1/2	41 1/2	4	Allis-Chalmers	100	39 1/2	37 1/2	-2	107 1/2	83	8	Int. Business	3400	103 1/2	98 1/2	+10 1/2
17 1/2	9 1/2	7	Allis-Chalmers	100	100	100	0	27 1/2	22 1/2	2	Int. Combust.	7600	26 1/2	24 1/2	+2 1/2
17 1/2	9 1/2	7	Allis-Chalmers	200	125 1/2	125 1/2	0	75 1/2	70 1/2	2	Int. Harvey	100	70 1/2	70 1/2	+0 1/2
49 1/2	18 1/2	5	Am Ag Chem pf	3600	38 1/2	34 1/2	-2 1/2	99 1/2	78	5	Int. Mar. pf	2300	42 1/2	35 1/2	+7 1/2
13 1/2	5 1/2	5	Am Ag Chem pf	100	132	132	0	26 1/2	26 1/2	5	Int. Nickel pf	2300	18 1/2	17 1/2	+1 1/2
65 1/2	52	5	Am Bknt. Corp.	100	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	19 1/2	11 1/2	6	Int. Nickel pf	400	88 1/2	87 1/2	+1 1/2
49 1/2	38	4	Am Beet Sugar	700	41 1/2	40 1/2	-1	19 1/2	11 1/2	6	Int. Nickel pf	400	88 1/2	87 1/2	+1 1/2
38 1/2	26	4	Am Brake Shoe	200	81	80 1/2	-1/2	13 1/2	11 1/2	6	Int. Nickel pf	400	88 1/2	87 1/2	+1 1/2
38 1/2	26	4	Am Brake Shoe	100	80 1/2	80 1/2	0	13 1/2	11 1/2	6	Int. Nickel pf	400	88 1/2	87 1/2	+1 1/2
18 1/2	9 1/2	5	Am Can	547500	125 1/2	128 1/2	+3 1/2	74 1/2	62 1/2	6	Int. Paper pf	810	73 1/2	71 1/2	+1 1/2
116 1/2	10 1/2	7	Am Can pf	100	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	107 1/2	83	8	Int. Paper pf	3400	103 1/2	98 1/2	+10 1/2
12 1/2	9 1/2	5	Am Can F & P	100	120	120	0	107 1/2	83	8	Int. Paper pf	3400	103 1/2	98 1/2	+10 1/2
12 1/2	9 1/2	5	Am Can F & P	100	120	120	0	107 1/2	83	8	Int. Paper pf	3400	103 1/2	98 1/2	+10 1/2
22 1/2	21 1/2	2	Am Chain A.	900	22 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2	88 1/2	73	5	Int. Shoe	100	89 1/2	85 1/2	+4 1/2
45	30	4	Am Chain A.	200	39	38	-1	107	104 1/2	4	Int. Shoe	100	89 1/2	85 1/2	+4 1/2
22 1/2	18	4	Am Chain A.	900	117 1/2	117 1/2	0	86 1/2	66 1/2	6	Int. Tel & Tel	8400	12 1/2	10 1/2	+2 1/2
121 1/2	97	5	Am For Pw pf	1200	118 1/2	115 1/2	-3 1/2	17 1/2	10 1/2	6	Int. Tel & Tel	8400	12 1/2	10 1/2	+2 1/2
121 1/2	97	5	Am For Pw pf	1400	112 1/2	117 1/2	+5 1/2	17 1/2	10 1/2	6	Int. Tel & Tel	8400	12 1/2	10 1/2	+2 1/2
121 1/2	97	5	Am For Pw pf	1400	112 1/2	117 1/2	+5 1/2	17 1/2	10 1/2	6	Int. Tel & Tel	8400	12 1/2	10 1/2	+2 1/2
121 1/2	97	5	Am For Pw pf	1400	112 1/2	117 1/2	+5 1/2	17 1/2	10 1/2	6	Int. Tel & Tel	8400	12 1/2	10 1/2	+2 1/2
121 1/2	97	5	Am For Pw pf	1400	112 1/2	117 1/2	+5 1/2	17 1/2	10 1/2	6	Int. Tel & Tel	8400	12 1/2	10 1/2	+2 1/2
121 1/2	97	5	Am For Pw pf	1400	112 1/2	117 1/2	+5 1/2	17 1/2	10 1/2	6	Int. Tel & Tel	8400	12 1/2	10 1/2	+2 1/2
121 1/2	97	5	Am For Pw pf	1400	112 1/2	117 1/2	+5 1/2	17 1/2	10 1/2	6	Int. Tel & Tel	8400	12 1/2	10 1/2	+2 1/2
121 1/2	97	5	Am For Pw pf	1400	112 1/2	117 1/2	+5 1/2	17 1/2	10 1/2	6	Int. Tel & Tel	8400	12 1/2	10 1/2	+2 1/2
121 1/2	97	5	Am For Pw pf	1400	112 1/2	117 1/2	+5 1/2	17 1/2	10 1/2	6	Int. Tel & Tel	8400	12 1/2	10 1/2	+2 1/2
121 1/2	97														

Music of the World—Theatrical News

A Quarter-Tone Piano

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Aug. 27. CARTER tones on a keyboard instrument, thanks to the prowess of Moriz Stoehr, inventor of the skill of Philip Blandalillo, artist, and to the enterprise of Charles Mehl, manufacturer, are the next resources to become available to composers. Division of the septuaginta of the ordinary keyboard instrument into halves is achieved by Mr. Stoehr and his two collaborators in such a way as makes practicable the working out of new melodic and harmonic systems.

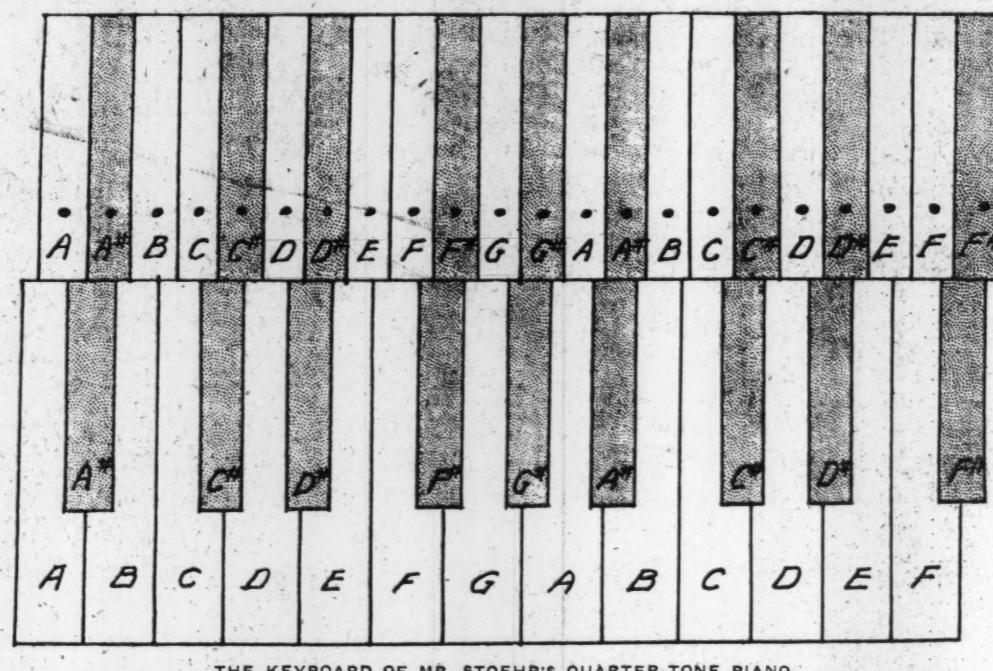
Now there is nothing novel in quarter tones. Anybody who has heard the wheels of a tramcar or a railway carriage squeal around a curve, knows about them. Anybody who has heard a motor truck shriek its way across Fifth Avenue, when traffic makes the east and west medians get acquainted with them. So, too, anybody who has heard the hornit-rack, stuck in the top of a fir tree on the border of a woodlot in northern New England, has indisputable familiarity with them. For that matter, every person who has a voice and can produce musical sound, has quarter tones in his potential possession; while the cheerful man who goes about his affairs with a smile, will voice his key, to agree with the difference in pitch between the two notes struck; for the strings of the rear piano are to be tuned a quarter of a tone higher than those of the front one.

Of the three men concerned in the undertaking, Blandalillo, comprehended best Mr. Blandalillo, whom I did not meet. For the time of the visit was Saturday afternoon, and the works were closed down. Do they not say, indeed, that the style is the man? And style I could see written plain in every line of Mr. Blandalillo's handiwork on this solitary instrument. With a little less certainty I seemed to get at Mr. Mehl. Not but that he answered all my questions with splendid courtesy. But I could hardly cease to marvel that he should take such satisfaction as he

Photograph by John Wells, New York
MORIZ STOEHRS

raised somewhat on pivot supports and is slightly inclined over the first. The whole structure takes on the form of a rather deep and upright piano.

An inquiry of mine concerning the action, Mr. Stoehr explained that the first rank of keys will play the forward piano, and the second will play the rear one. The second rank will be set a little at a slant toward the first, so that it is the more easily to be reached by the player's fingers. The black keys of the second rank, instead of being elevated, will be on a level with the white ones. From a sketch Mr. Stoehr showed me that each second-rank key will be located a little to the right of the corresponding first-rank



THE KEYBOARD OF MR. STOEHRS QUARTER-TONE PIANO

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evidently did in having the laws of the United States, and I know not how many countries besides, support him in the ownership of a bridge which he gives into his piano, between strings and sounding-boards, in the name of tone. With least assurance of all did I make out as to whether it is quite a wonder, matter anyway.

The quarter-tone piano consists of the iron frames with strings and sounding-boards, of two grand pianos, placed on end, or in what is known as the inverted position, one behind the other. The forward frame stands straight up and down; while the rear one is

should those who create noise "the rough" as Londoners and New Yorkers do, for example, object to it as material for the artist?

Musical Primitives

The stock accusation brought by the academic against the modernist is that he "does not play." It would be well to give the opinion to the effect that the academic denies the present.

"Hyperism" is another interesting illustration of the parallelism, obvious to anyone who looks for it, of modern music and modern painting. Gauzul, Modigliani and their friends were so enamored of the past as to seek their inspiration from the most primitive races and conditions which were capable of producing finished art. And in "Hyperism" is to be seen, or rather heard, the same rebellion against the over-indulgence, the over-sentimental, the complex artificiality of European musical culture. Art, the modernist claims, goes deeper than civilization. "The fact that primitive and primal art can still move us is, in itself, a proof that art lies deeper than any education." The sophisticated musician and the man in the street shake hands over jazz and the latter will understand "Hyperism" much quicker than the critic who feels done out of his job if one work of art is not an imitation of another work of art.

Mr. Eugene Goossens conducted, and so far as the present writer could tell, the orchestra did not play any wrong noises.

The Easy Mark'

London, Aug. 5. MODERN artists are skillful in the use of propaganda, or, as some of their detractors might prefer to call it, "impropaganda"; and their work certainly does not languish for lack of explanation. Whatever we may feel about the actual results, the theories on which we are asked to believe these are based generally entice our interest.

If, to take an elementary example, a cubist tells us: "Painting is the art of giving life to a flat surface.

A flat surface exists only in two dimensions. It is 'true' only in two dimensions. To prove this it is this dimension is to make it deny its own nature. . . . (Albert Gleizes), this pronouncement arouses, even in the philistine, some sort of curiosity, and it is even possible that the next time we look at a cubist picture it will seem a little less like an unsolvable jigsaw puzzle, or a colored problem of Euclid.

When, recently, Mr. Edgar Varese, the composer of "Hyperism," visited London, he was described in an English newspaper as an American futurist, though of French extraction and nationality, "who has already made some noise in New York." And a critic, who rather likes it, has written: "Webster's art is valuable, but what is new and what is new is not valuable, as it is the player's fingers. The black keys of the second rank, instead of being elevated, will be on a level with the white ones. From a sketch Mr. Stoehr showed me that each second-rank key will be located a little to the right of the corresponding first-rank

Slap-Sticks and Anvils

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Aug. 5. got together. Which shows what Machiavellian fellows these modern composers were in refusing to be born before they could enjoy the advantage of radio.

Duly Explained

On can no more imagine a futurist without a manifesto than Shaw without a preface and, as an art critic once put it rather elegantly, these manifestos "seem naturally as full of theory as a sausage." "Hyperism" was duly explained in an article which appeared in the press, written with the composer's sanction by Mr. Reid, said O. Kapp. We are assured that Varese, who has 11 large orchestral works to his credit, is perfectly serious, and that his aim is to find a new method of expression. "A listener without some knowledge of what this new method is, is almost bound to be greatly puzzled by the work, because he will inevitably be listening for the wrong thing."

Varese works with the materials of rhythms and the quality of sounds. So, of course, does the composer of jazz, but Varese easily outjazzes the jazzers, owing to his skill at obtaining that elusive. His biggest departure from tradition is the recourse to what Mr. Kapp terms "significant noise." That is to say, Varese uses the qualities of certain sounds as the units out of which to build up a composition just as the ordinary composer uses the notes of a scale.

Instruments Used

The mere mention of the instruments employed in "Hyperism" will help to elucidate this strange adventure in sound. They consist of a flute (changing to piccolo), E-flat clarinet, three horns in F, two trumpets in C, tenor trombone, snare drum, Indian drum, bass drum (mammoth), two cymbals, crash cymbals, tam-tam, triangle, anvil, slap-sticks, two Chinese blocks (high and low), lion-roar rattles, sleigh bells and a rattle. Not even the Strand or Broadway could offer a choicer selection of significant noises.

"Hyperism" is constructed on the simple and familiar form of three sections, A, B, A, and "the interest is maintained by such variations of sound quality as were described above."

Jean Cocteau remarks in his "Cook and Harlequin" that the ear indulges, but can tolerate, certain kinds of music, which, if transferred to the sphere of the nose, would choke us to death. And many critics run away from modern art without waiting for them to be transferred even to the ear. As Mr. Rollo H. Myers asked in his little book, "Modern Music," why should only certain kinds of sounds be permitted to an art whose right of "providence" is the whole of auditive experience? The boundary between music and noise, like that between verse and prose, is not so easy to define as most people think, and if noise can be made "significant" by means of relational quality and rhythm, why

He already has tried his hand at orchestral work by scoring a work which he had first written as a string quartet, and which was performed at the concert of the Orquesta Filarmonica under the direction of Perez Casas. The first orchestral audition was given on Nov. 9 last and was received, with real enthusiasm. This work is entitled "Paisajes Para Orquesta." The first movement, "Paisaje Muerto," is the emotional picture of a forsaken and dreary landscape; the second, "Cancion del Farolero," a limp, merry composition full of rhythmic brilliancy and brightness, in which youth has expressed itself freely.

Meanwhile Ernesto Halffter also has written a solo piano piece, "Perfume de Arabia," several pieces for the guitar which that admirable and exquisite artist, Segovia, performed; an "Antique Suite" for flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon and cello, and a suite of Hesse's poems. His most important and most personal work is "Preludios Romanicos" for four violins, inspired by two very short poems by Guillaume Apollinaire, and performed for the first time by the artists of the Quinto Teatro Hispania, on July 8 last, at Madrid.

Halffter's Quartet

About the same time the Budapest Quartet also performed at Madrid another of Ernesto Halffter's works, a quartet in three parts, entitled "Sonatas, Fantasia," a work full of grace, rhythmic wealth and felicitous boldness, which combines the distant echoes of Scarlatti and Mozart (are not these two composers slightly Spanish, one because he resided so long in Madrid and the other on account of "Don Juan" and "The Marriage of Figaro" in those of Ravel and Stravinsky?) yet his work is entirely personal.

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Polo and the Prince—International Match and Royal Visitor Now Lead the News



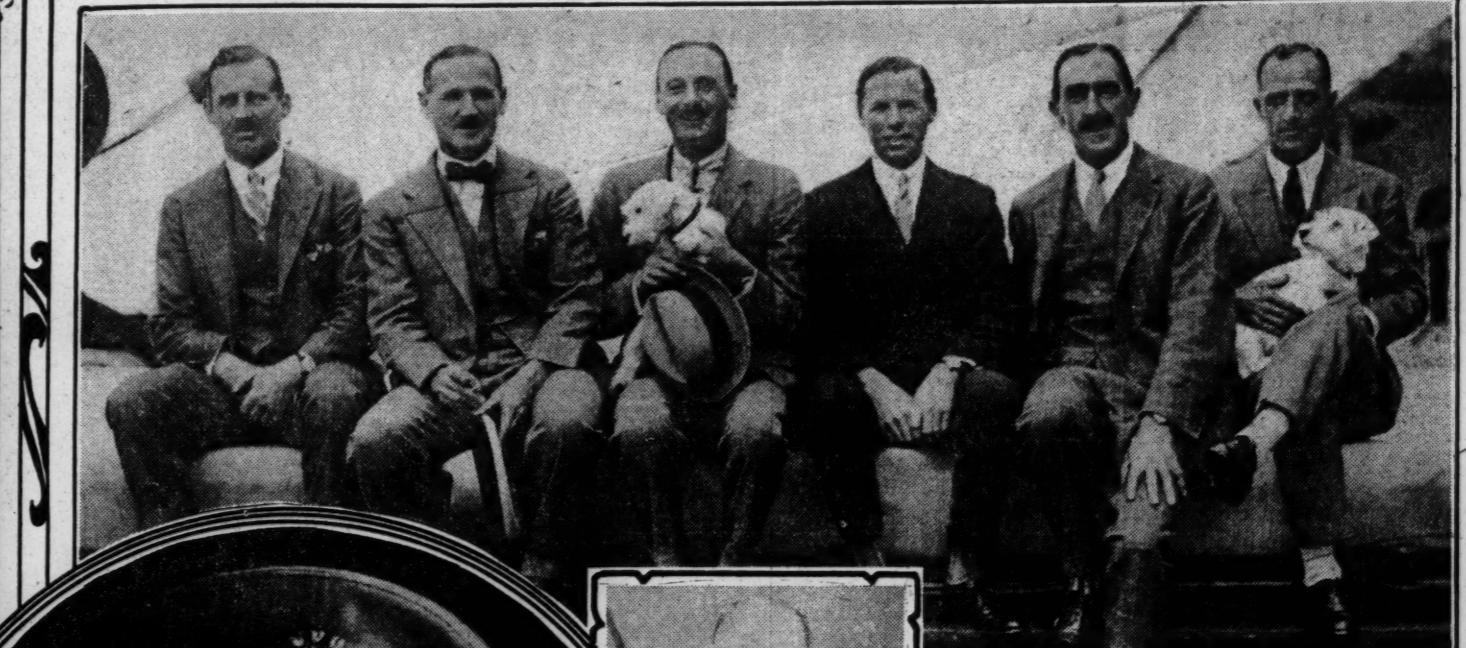
The four men who have been chosen to carry the colors of the United States at the Anglo-American polo games at Meadowbrook, L. I. Each of the four players is an athlete well known in the annals of American sports and is expected to give a worthy record. Left to right: J. Watson Webb, No. 1; Thomas Hitchcock Jr., No. 2; Devereux Milburn, No. 4 (back); Malcolm Stevenson, No. 3. — Underwood & Underwood.



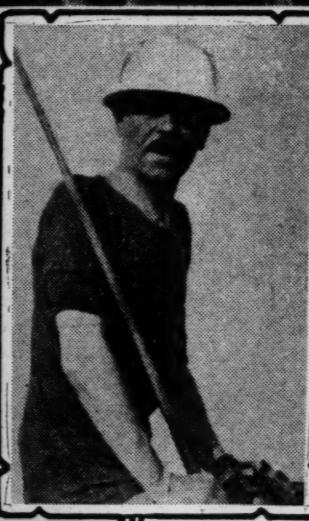
This is Woodside, the palatial country estate of Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden at Syosset, L. I., which the Prince will occupy during his stay in the United States. — Fotograms, N. Y.



After the games, the Prince will go to his ranch in western Canada. Here is shown the front view of the ranch house. — Keystone View Co.



Candidates for British polo team photographed aboard the steamship which brought them to America. Left to right: Maj. J. B. Atkinson, Maj. T. W. Kirkwood, Maj. G. H. Phipps-Hornby, Maj. F. B. Hurn-dall, Maj. V. N. Lockett, Maj. L. L. Lacey. — Underwood & Underwood.



Lieut.-Col. T. P. Melville came to America ahead of the other British poloists. It is likely he will play No. 1 for challengers. — Keystone View Co.



The Prince's love of polo has not been merely that of a spectator. Here he is shown in the role of player for the Hurlingham team. — Underwood & Underwood.



The cup. This trophy, known as the International Polo Challenge Cup, was first won by the Americans in 1909, their team consisting of the Waterbury brothers, Lawrence and J. M. Jr.; Harry P. Whitney and Devereux Milburn. — Underwood & Underwood.



Maj. Oscar N. Solbert, U. S. A., Engineer Corps, who, at the request of President Coolidge, was designated by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, as honorary aide-de-camp to the Prince during the latter's stay in the United States. — Underwood & Underwood.



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Sargent's Painting Leadership—Art News and Comment

A Climax in Portraiture

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago, Aug. 26

WITH John Singer Sargent resting on his honors as the dean of American portrait painters, the question is who will inaugurate the new era? Mr. Sargent established an American style while painting personages from royalty to peasantry, between mural achievements, giving himself the right to choose what is a pleasant occupation after years of industry. Who is the coming man or woman with individual facility to rise above the ranks? Everywhere we hear the question, while on a transcontinental journey this summer; at the same time meeting capable portrait painters on the Pacific coast as well as in museums of the middle west. The demand for portraits is widespread, a prosperous class of citizens and organizations looking for eminent painters.

The Chicago Art Institute, on the main traveled road, had 8514 visitors on a Sunday, nearly 30,000 in an August fortnight in the picture galleries where hung the Rembrandts. There is the portrait of his father, "Harman Gerritz Van Rijp," in the Kimball Collection, a self portrait, "Rembrandt Wearing a Steel Gorget," in the Logan loan and "Young Girl at an Open Door" in the Old Masters Gallery. From this superlative group the viewers go to the summer loans of the Riebenharts, Van Dyck, Reynolds and the magnificient eighteenth century portrait painters, standing before the Goyas and Velasquez portraits of the Spanish gallery and the old masters, reaching finally the social leaders within our own times, "Mrs. Sinton" by Sargent, "Mrs. Potter Palmer" by Zorn, "Mrs. Hibbard" by Sorolla, to the brilliant portraits of today by Shannon and Louis Betts. There are other portraits of men and women by Americans, and who among them will take precedence?

That man is without honor in his own country follows the circumstance in which many Chicagoans go to New York and to Boston when they fail to find European to paint their family portraits, and the New Yorkers and residents of Minnesota as well as Californians come to Chicago to have their portraits taken. This may not mean any sign of the times after all, so long as both artists and men of fortune, especially in the United States, are migratory. The new Logan portrait prize of \$1000 to be inaugurated at the autumn salon, the annual exhibition of American oils in the Art Institute, may declare the honors to the portrait painter. It is likely that many new portraits will be invited and as many pass the jury.

With time to spare the writer went to the print rooms to view the lauded collection of mezzotints loaned from Knoedlers, Roulard's, and the John W. Wren collections. Here too the portraits, the superb blacks and whites of the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries created by masters with the rocking tool and the scraper on the copper plate.

The men and women of the court of the Restoration and after, painted by Van Dyck, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Peter Lely and their associates and followers, encouraged the reproductive engravers, since there could be but one portrait in oils on a canvas, while the copper plate translation in the beauty of black and white, could travel in many directions. In point of time here is one of the very earliest—Prince Rupert's engraving "The Standard Bearer," by Giorgione. Born at Prague, a great admiral of England, commander in chief and Duke of Cumberland, Prince Rupert was at heart an artist and famous collector who gave the art to England.

It is always interesting to lend one's ears to the crowd in an art gallery. Then the most opinionated

learns that viewers group in the class of those who take a passing interest in pictures as entertainment, others who appreciate the difficulties of technique, and a certain few who remember the history, romance and literary material keeping invisible company with the handsome sheets of printed paper. The 40 portraits really constitute an historical sequence from Prince Rupert's experiments in 1655 until the climax of the art a century later when Sir Joshua Reynolds declared that the engraver MacArdell would make his fame permanent. Each of the English masters had his interpreting engraver in that day multiplying his portraits honorably as we see here, while few of the photographers of this age who are willing to take time to translate a Sargent in the art of camera and printing at their command.

All this was talked of in the print room, while one renewed recollections of the episode when Lady Hamilton posed as this "Bacchante" for Sir Joshua's canvas to be engraved later by John Raphael Smith, and Mrs. Siddons as "Clytie" in "The Magic Flute" and no lady was too proud to appear as a nymph or a shepherdess for these fascinating tableaux. The stage had its share in the portraits of Wycherley and Congreve and David Garrick appears as Richard III. British genre painting of rustic life had its Mordor to interest the engraver, and what would the literary world be without its portrait of James Boswell by Reynolds, the engraving outside the canvas. These are here.

Of the portraits of 1815, these are here. Sketch, and later all England had its fine reproduction in mezzotint engraving by Charles Turner.

Because of its human historical interest, this gallery of portraits in mezzotint engraving is the popular exhibition of the print room collections this season. L. M. McC.



JOHN SINGER SARGENT
From a Drawing by Dwight C. Sturges

Annual Rockport Show

Rockport, Mass.

Special Correspondence

LOUCESTER and its neighboring towns have shown a busy program for this summer in matters of artistic import. Proximity of many artists who congregate from all parts of the country is productive of quantitative results. Nor is the interest directed entirely toward hollyhocks and fishing scenes. There is variety in subject and treatment that displays the normal characteristics of group showing. There are the extremes of good and bad, and those tormenting indifferences. The Rockport Art Association show does not diverge from the usual path. It has its share of portraits, snow scenes, landscapes and fantasies with all the variations from the bold, masculine technique to the feminine precision and delicacy. Water colors, drawings and etchings make the show at once comprehensive and inclusive.

Several things attract one back for a second view. Among them is Morris Hall Panoft's "Winter Sports, Lanesay," a snow scene rendered in delicate violet mists. "Doch Square, Rockport," finds Harry Leith-Ross in one of his usual peaceful, reflecting moods, in which he paints smooth compositions with pale, even color. W. Lester Stevens finds inspiration still in remote, hidden pools. Lester G. Hornby shows his taste for ivory surfaces in his "Fishermen's Houses." Raymond Ewing in "Blue Seas" uses a novel perspective in which he looks down vertically upon his subject.

Gerald Leake in his fantasy "Dawn" displays a type of imagination that is developing a new style in America. It is the kind that is associated with the name of Arthur B. Davies. Dark colors, brown and gray seem to predominate. Elongated figures float along in rhythmic movement that is repeated in the accents of the undulations of the mountain outlines. Painting with artists of such imagination takes a step further away from the representational and invades the field of abstraction. It is more closely akin to music with its patterns of harmony and rhythm. A refreshing spontaneous bit is presented by Emma McCune Jones in "Green

Pool." Elizabeth Parson gives a realistic picture of rustic New England in "A Cape Cod Dog."

It is always an easy thing to say nice things about still life, but it is difficult to eulogize over it, especially the kind that comes from a carefully schooled brush. MacIvor Reddie and Maurice Comprix seem to share honors in this department of the show. F. J. Ilsey attracts attention with his elongated strokes in "Out of the East." The "Portrait of J. Kirchmeyer" by Julius D. Kastell is one of the high water marks of the show. This artist does not try to evade any of the difficult points that contribute to good portraiture, and resort to theatricalities. It is the kind of painting that "wears well."

Among other artists exhibiting are Alfred Churchill, Paul Jakes, Gabriel de C. Clements, Barrie Miller, C. S. Kaelin, Howard E. Smith, Elizabeth R. Wothington, Richard Holberg and Hortense Budell. There are etchings by Ellen D. Hale, water colors by Ila M. Kirby, Charles R. Knapp, William McNulty and Robert Gifford. There is a fantastic Christmas decoration for a magazine cover by Alice Preston.

Orlando Rouland's Portrait Painting

In a magnificent studio in Marblehead, Mass., from which one can see the entire shore line of Massachusetts from Gloucester to Provincetown, Orlando Rouland is working on a plan to bring the arts to the people of the world. The artist cherishes some ambition for spreading a greater understanding of his subject. It is a pleasure to see with what gusto he works when

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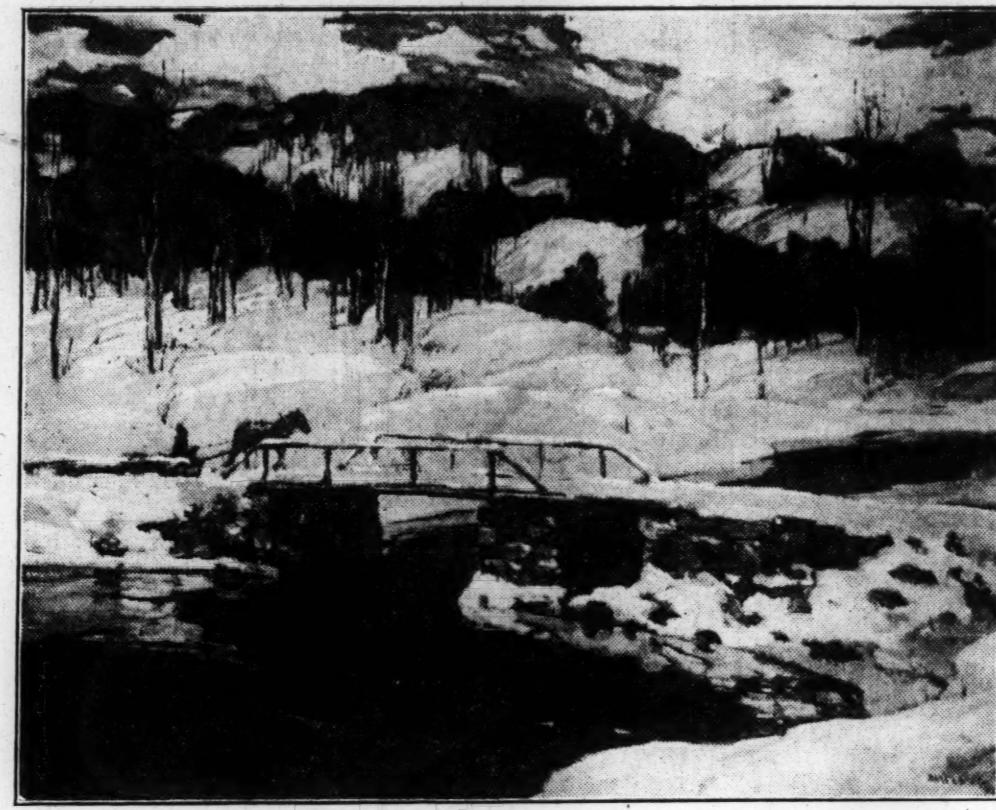
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"THE OLD LOGGING ROAD"
Courtesy of Albright Art Gallery

Painting by Jonas Lie Recently Added to the Permanent Collection of the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, N. Y.

Standardization in Germany

Karlsruhe, July 29
Special Correspondence

THE German Werkbund, guild of artists, craftsmen and architects, which was founded to and, Russia, but on more modern lines, goes in for sterling quality in the arts and crafts, held its yearly meeting at Karlsruhe at the end of July. Professor Riemerschmid was in the chair. A subject which gave rise to endless animated debates was the progress of standardization. As the Werkbund is an unpolitical body, it is not to be expected that its members, which are at the bottom of the increasing rationalization of industry, could not be discussed at sufficient length. For all that the phenomenon itself which reacts so strongly on present-day life is too powerful to be overlooked by a guild of artists and architects, who, for the most part will always aim at individual development and repudiate standardization.

Yet even among them there seems to be a growing number of adherents to Taylor's system of efficient management. Herr Hugo Borsig, himself director of a large factory, in an interesting paper, denied the assertion that standardization of work will ultimately endanger the existence of art and culture. He asserted that the standardization of industry would be the only means of saving Germany from starvation. If she does not prove able to keep up competition with the other industrial countries, she will unfailingly be beaten. But Borsig's chief object was to prove that Taylorism is not the bogey it so often makes out to be in Germany. Specialization and rationalization of work, in his eyes have a corrective in themselves, in so far as they create the possibility of high wages and short hours. Taylor's and Ford's platform that humane treatment of the working people pays itself, will gradually be spread throughout the world.

In an efficient manufacturing factory all institutions and arrangements which make life better worth living to the working man will be introduced from a purely practical point of view. At the same time, production on a large scale and the standardization of utensils, of furniture and even of houses will make life cheaper and the standard of living higher. Herr Borsig said the wholly automatic machine would at last set mankind free from the bondage in which he was held since the beginning of the industrial era, and that standardization might contribute toward making the world a better and a more beautiful place than before.

It was interesting to note the impression this address left on the audience, which as a whole, however, seemed opposed to the ideas developed by Herr Borsig. The manager of the Stettin Art Gallery, Dr. Rietzler, replied that man is not only subject to the rhythm of the machine, and that art and artistic feeling, which naturally repudiate the process of mechanization and standardization, are as much right to assert themselves as anything else. He was seconded by Herr von Pechmann, who tried to show that in Europe, and especially in Germany, individuality is held in much too high esteem for it to be sacrificed to industrialism. A trade-unionist declared that Taylorism would only be bearable if its dangers were neutralized by strong workingmen's unions.

A second paper on the same subject was read by the Baden Minister of Education, Prof. Dr. Hellpach, who opposed Taylorism. He said that it would never be able to solve

the problem of labor because it separates life and work instead of finding their synthesis. In consequence work loses its ideal, and life freedom which gives man the right to do what he wants. As often as not, resort to low sports and recreations. Dr. Hellpach, for one, does not believe in the millennium to be created by automatic machines, but he hopes a good deal from education, which must try to produce universally skilled men and women instead of specialists who are no good for any job but the one they have been trained for.

The second subject discussed at the meeting, the artistic value of the film, was also a controversial topic. Strange to say the movie problem was, on the whole, looked at from a much more prejudiced point of view than the problem of standardization, though both problems really belong to the same sphere. The lecture, which was a little scrappy and superficial, however, had the advantage of broaching a subject which will have to be treated more at length and with greater seriousness before the same

sphere. The framing of the meeting in the pretty seventeenth century town of Karlsruhe pleased the visitors from all parts of Germany, who were glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the celebrated art gallery, the Majolica Factory, the School of Arts and Crafts and to get a peep at the international watering place of Baden-Baden, situated at about half an hour's distance from Karlsruhe.

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is to glyptic. They deplore the fact that most people are more interested in pottery from the point of view of the stamp collector, the interest in rarity and remoteness, than for any special aesthetic reasons.

At first, pottery in England was shaped by hand and baked in the sun. The wheel and kiln soon followed to facilitate and make possible more complicated patterns. The glaze came later still, as a refinement. Chevrons and trelliswork were the earliest decorative motives followed later by plant designs and animal figures. The rustic slipware with its very simple patterns existed over since the Roman occupation. The fantastic slipware was to develop later in Wrotham. Thomas Toft with his limited means carried this style to its very heights in Staffordshire.

In the Tudor period the Continental strain enters for a short while. The Deli wares of Lambeth, Bristol and Liverpool are made with an enameled process. The Deli was probably of Italian, and not Dutch origin, as was commonly supposed. At the time, competition with the Chinese made refinement of the processes necessary. The Staffordshire salt glaze was invented. It made the material look as fine as porcelain. This was supplanted later by the Wedgwood creamy ware with its classic vases, cameos and very decorative patterns.

The introduction of porcelain manufacture did much to lower and almost destroy English pottery from an artistic point of view. The Staffordshire wares were changed and impoverished. The freedom and ingenuity with which they were executed were bound to be standardized and lost with the increasing factory system. With Wedgwood pottery becomes intentionally ornamental. What is more, the potter did not limit himself to plastic performance, but treated his materials in glyptic fashion. He is "more sculptor and stone cutter, than potter." The authors give a tribute to Wedgwood. "He had insight to see that even under the factory system, there was room for the exercise of an artist's intelligence."

The numerous plates, especially those in color, show the variety of all this ware. The volume is entertaining and enlightening. It cannot help being as inviting to the layman as it is a joy to the collector. D. A.

Robert Hallowell's Work

PARIS, Aug. 12 (Special Correspondence)—A publisher turned painter—is the interesting spectacle offered us by the Galerie Bernheim. Robert Hallowell's paintings are indeed worthy of note. They are considerably higher than the average level of work being done in France.

Mr. Hallowell, who for the first time exhibits in Paris, was one of the group of young Liberals who in 1914 founded the New Republic, of which he is now the publisher and treasurer. When still a student at the Harvard University and President of the Harvard Lampoon, he won recognition through his clever drawings. He was guided in his artistic studies by Howard Pyle.

The exhibition comprises 40 interesting water-color sketches. Mr. Hallowell has chosen for the occasion landscapes and seascapes of France—chiefly of Biarritz, Marquette and Saint-Tropez.

Mr. Hallowell is a dexterous water colorist. Shimmering water effects, gray sails, swollen by the wind, small streets of Provençal aglow with sunlight, nightfall among trees and sunsets are skillfully noted. There is character, movement, sensibility.

The work of Mr. Hallowell sets aside the modern tendencies in art. The artist makes great use of broken color. He excels at translating the brilliantly colored southern France. It becomes his talent and appeals to his particular form of artistic temperament. The movement of the sea, the changing colors of great billows, swelling and breaking on the jetty are well observed and beautifully rendered. Sketchy silhouettes sometimes animate the landscapes. They are always intensely alive and full of movement. S. H.

THE HOME FORUM

Another Anthology Needed

"What lovely things
Thy hand hath made . . .

Though I should sit
By some torn in Thy hills,
Using its ink,
As the spirit wills,
To write of Earth's wonders,
Its little wondrous things,
Fit would the ages
On soundless wings
Ere unto Z . . .
My pen drew nigh
Leviathan told
And the honey fly."

HERE is the motto to set upon the title page of a new collection of modern poetry, which would be called "Songs of Men and Beasts." Is someone making it? For whatever the faults of modern society toward the animals, poetry, especially the poetry of the English language, shows today an ever-increasing tenderness for, and understanding of, the creatures of the field and forest. The ancient world having little pity to spare, even for men, knew no reason why compassion should be bestowed upon dumb creatures, and though the coming of Christianity opened a new era for the beasts, its lessons have been learned but slowly. Even today we are all in the primary classes and likely, it would appear, to remain there for some time.

♦ ♦ ♦

Now and then, down the ages, voices have been raised on the animals' behalf. The hermits of the early Christian church took the woodland creatures into the sacrament of their thoughts and evidenced their conception of heaven so that it should include their loved companions. But later on, when a voice was heard pleading for wolf or lamb, it spoke across centuries of gloom. The philosophic Montaigne uttered that passionate protest which sounds so like an anachronism in the sixteenth century and like a promise in the twentieth: "For he never could so much as endure without remorse and grief to see a poor silly and innocent beast pursued and killed which is harmless and void of defense and of whose voice receive no offering at all." Cervantes later came in the great man, William Blake, preaching love and pity for all helpless things, regarding all, as it were, in the light of heaven. In our own day, many English poets walk in Blake's footsteps and are the friends of bird and beast. There is Thomas Hardy who begs that posterity will remember him by his love for thrush and hedgehog, moth and linnet, for "he strove that such innocent creatures should come to no harm." Who is there ever likely to forget those verses on "The Darkling Thrush":

"I lent upon a coppice gate
When Frost was spectre-grey,
And Winter's dress made desolate,
The weakening eye of day . . .

At once a voice burst forth among
The bleak twigs overhead,
In a full-hearted even song
Of joy unlimited.

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An aged thrush, frail, gaunt, and
small
In blast-berried plumage,
Had chosen thus to fling his soul
Upon the growing gloom.

So little cause for carollings
Of such ecstatic sound
Was written on terrestrial things
Afar or nigh around,

That I could think there trembled
through
His happy, good-night air
Some blessed Hope whereof he knew
And was unaware.

To speak of all the poems dedicated
to pity and to what Chaucer
called "The Gentle Heart" which appear
in the newest collections of
English poetry, would be to write a
book; to give their names only would
be to compile a lengthy catalogue.

"When I give poor dumb things my
cares
Let all men know I've said my
prayers."

writes W. H. Davies, and who will
doubt the truth of his assertion after
reading the episode of the eight
rough men upon the cattle boat, who
all must stroke in passing every day
the poor imprisoned lamb, because
"twas some child's pet?"

Ralph Hodgson has some such notation, too, at the back of his poem:

"Would ring the bells of Heaven
The wildest peal for yours,
If Parson lost his sense
And people mourned theirs".

And he and they together
Knelt down with angry prayers,
For tame and shabby tigers,
And dancing dogs and bears,
And writhed blind pit ponies,
And little hunted hares.

Hodgson, who is only beginning his
career, has already consecrated much of
his verse to the animal world, and the
same may be said of Francis
Levett, York, in his poems, "The
Quails," "The Leaning Elm," and
"Bête Humaine" are all suffused by
a spirit of love and pity.

Robert Graves gives us lovely lines
on the poor hungry scapegoat, whom he
imagines following Jesus in the wilderness, and the Fallow Deer have
their place in Drinkwater's affections,
and even the little rabbit has
his poets; indeed that lovely lyric,
"The Snare," seems to sum up the
whole attitude of most thought
toward such small beasts. One could
make a whole anthology of new
poems on the birds, who, being poets
themselves, have always been sung by
human poets. There is little trace
of the hunter or trapper in such com-
positions, but much love; and king-
fisher, sea gull, buzzard, water ousel,
and chanticleer himself are cele-
brated with all the vision and imagi-
nation and all the inspiration of
poetry.

Masefield has given us two long
poems in which the horses and dogs
are as closely delineated as the
human beings, and in his hunting
epic, it is Reynard the fox who is
the true hero. None of the antholo-
gies would be complete without the
dog poems. There is Grenfell's
"Black Greyhound," Letts' "Irish
Terrier Tim," and Geoffrey Dear-
mer's "Turkish Trench Dog," who
came

as one who offers comradeship
deserved.
An open ally of the human race."

All these have been honored and
sing by

"men divinely wise,
Who look and see in silvery skies
Not stars so much as robin's eyes,
And when these fall away
Hear flocks of shiny pleiades
Among the plums and apple trees
Sing in the summer day."

G. T.

August in Yellowstone
Park

As if it were indicative of the
year's fruition, yellow is the pre-
vailing color, the sunflowers and
goldendrops are spreading out into
new territory, goat dandlings be-
come more noticeable, yellow asters
attract the eye, bright yellow umbella
plants lift their sulphur
heads from sandy upland hillsides,
and finally, near Tower Falls and
Mammoth, the glorious golden bush
is bursting into bloom. Not caring
to be outdistanced by blonde beauties,
the purple asters increase too,
annexing new space, and we see new
varieties almost daily. But toward
the end of the month the yellow
rank, gain new recruits through
frost coloring bane-berry, mountain
ash, willows, and the most alpine of
the aspens.

Birds are quiet during early Au-
gust for most of them are molting
and hidden away while their new
feathers grow out into a warm,
serviceable dress once more. . . . For
a time our thickets and meadows are
more alive with birds; but these are
the fugitives from the north be-
cause the smaller of the Park-bred
birds have already begun to leave.
Urged on by occasional frosts, the
swallows begin to gather and for
three or four mornings the electric
wires are lined with chilled birds
getting warmed by the sun; then,
without further warning, the main
body goes away, leaving a few be-
hind to straggle on from time to time.
And finally, toward the very
end of the month, we suddenly
see some who are seen again,
and many of them are wild and flush
more easily than those we have seen
all summer. It is the beginning of
the fallow flight from the north
that will culminate in late October;
and the stranger birds have not yet
had time to realize Park ways and
lose their wildness. . . .

Like a crowning to the floral sea-
son are the ripe berries. Goose-
berries, strawberries, raspberries, and
huckleberries are ripening, and
pears; now they are in great bodes,
the huckleberries particularly, and
these four edibles are accompanied by
other berries not so acceptable to
man; the barberries and chokeber-
ries are ripening in purple globes
and the snowberries showing their
beautiful white fruit. But prettiest
of all are the wintergreen's and kin-
nikinick's glowing red berries nest-

ing amid the thick, glossy green
leaves. There is also a brilliant red
sucupi abundance in a few lo-
calities. Some yet there is here
crop of cedar berries, a welcome
promise of food for winter birds, but
usually not changing color until
later in the year.

With the coming of the berries we
begin to notice the going of the
flowers, one by one, disappearing so
quietly, so unobtrusively that we
do not notice them slackening until
they are gone. . . . But the maturing
of the plants means seeds, and the
seeds will be scattered, and the birds
are not preoccupied by busy, chattering
sparrows (not English sparrows of
which we have very few) but good
native Americans eager for the seed
feast spread out for them.

August is another good month to
study the osprey at the Canyon. You
will see more of the young, now, can
watch their curious ways, and see
them fed. The pelicans are leaving
the Molly Island nests and making
fishing excursions to waters
near the tourist routes; while the
juvenile gulls clad in immature,
mottled, dusky gray vie for your

Esther

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear sister of the long ago
Methinks you would have said
This thing had been done for Mordecai
And his people—
For them alone had you faced the King your lord,
Bade Haman come to grace your festive board,
Or so thought he,
As boasting, strutting midst his family
He sang of favors from your heart and hand.

Long years ago
This story often told,
We lived by you—for me;
And now, I enter inner courts today
Facing grave kings and lords
Clear-eyed, nor doubting—unafraid.

Beside me, close beside me,
You have stood
Your hand with mine, tight-clasped,
Till seer lifting pointed "all is well"
And I, rejoicing, freed,
Have known the quiet calm of victory—
Because of you
Good friend of long ago.

Flora Lawrence Myers

to that simple way of approach is a
matter worth discussing; but the
present point to make is only that
these plays, like any other, should
first be seen and heard in the theatre.
No one, as a first step, wants to read
anywhere on Shakespeare, nor to
study him in a class room, nor even
to ponder him silently in a fireside
armchair. The first process must
tend to de-naturalize him; . . . the
second does, as a rule, quite pos-
itively succeed in making a monster
of him. While, for the third, if we
are to try and imagine the play
abounding in all that is good, we
should, we need, to begin with, as
much technical knowledge as does a
musician sitting to read over the
score of a symphony. Further, no
effort of a single imagination can
supply in any form the diverse in-
calculable element of a play's acting,
the human co-operation which finally
makes it live. . . .

Let us first consider, then, his
playwright's task in its very narrow-
est sense. He wrote for a theatre
that was structurally simple. Four
boards and a passion, it has been
said, are all that is needed for the

The Availability of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY believe that the manifes-
tation of evil is always a pres-
ent possibility; also, that while
all may desire good, one's efforts are
constantly employed in eluding evil.
To state that this claim of evil to
omnipresence is not a fact may not
meet with universal agreement; but
the truth is that good is always avail-
able, an ever-present possibility, and
that the belief of evil can be over-
come by the understanding of the
ever-present, uplifting good, which is
the outpouring of God's love.

The assertion of the presence of evil
bases the experience of the world;
but that does not prove evil real any
more than is darkness. From child-
hood the common education is largely
comprised of "don'ts"—don't do this
or that, because thereby evil will re-
sult. Children are thus almost contin-
ually being warned against evil.
The wonder is that the buoyancy of
youth does not succumb in a greater
degree than it does, to the fears which
surround a method which tends to
blot out the sunshine of life.

Suppose a child is being taught
arithmetic and suppose the teaching
to be a continual stressing of errors,
with but little attention to the funda-
mental rules governing numbers and
their application, would it be thought
strange if the child fails to pass his ex-
aminations, knowing only the errors
and practically nothing of the truth
about the rules governing numbers?

The wiser course is to teach the
child the rules and the necessity of adhering
strictly to them; for then he need
not fear that he will fall into error so
long as he is faithful to the governing
law.

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arithmetic and suppose the teaching
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mental rules governing numbers and
their application, would it be thought
strange if the child fails to pass his ex-
aminations, knowing only the errors
and practically nothing of the truth
about the rules governing numbers?

Good is always available; and to
the extent that this is proved true,
evil is relegated to the hypothetical
realm of unreality. Good is always
at hand; we do not have to send out
a call for it, and then await its com-
ing. Does not the Scripture say of
God, "Before they call, I will an-
swer; and while they are yet speak-
ing, I will hear"? We can instantly
employ the rules of mathematics, be-
cause they are ever at hand. Even so,
because of the omnipresence of God,
good is always at hand abundantly
to bless and succor the sincere de-
sires of spirituality.

Whatever the problem may seem
to be that is present for solution, the
divine Principle is available to solve it.
Whether in business difficulties,
sickness, immorality, sorrow, or poverty—
whatever the erroneous condition—
we may avail ourselves of practical,
omnipresent good, and be freed
from the difficulty. The benevolent
law of good can be applied at any
time. Tender, kind, and forgiving is
the will of God, for He gives only
good to His whole creation.

Good is ever available. This state-
ment of truth is practical; and it may
be proved by anyone turning from
evil to good.

length that pries into the secret re-
cesses of the ivy.

Now inspirational is his volatile
flight, his swift, straight, unerring
aim like a suddenly released arrow.
With amazing quickness, he dis-
tinguishes himself from the clustering
leaves and vines, and there is a faint
whistle from the soft emerald
throat. A dart and a swoop, with
beaks thrust into the swirling wind.
There is dancing, swimming—a fly-
ing game—about the old chimney, sil-
ent amidst its ivy.

Not a spark or a flicker, not a
faint wisp of smoke emanates from
the soiled mouth of the chimney.
The ivy leaves move gently in ani-
mated beholding of the sweet blossoms,
forgotten by the birds. There is
only play in the cool air. The sky is
an azure pool, and the humming
birds float. But the chimney, with
silent snugness, merely looks on.

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Now inspirational is his volatile

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

George MacDonald

George MacDonald and His Wife, by Greville MacDonald. New York: Lincoln MacLeach. The Dial Press. \$5.

CORAGE, God Mend All! From the letters of his name George MacDonald made this anagram in Old English, which he used as a motto on his book-plate, and which became the battle cry of his life. His biography, written by his son, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, portrays him primarily as a religious man; secondarily, as a writer and friend of writers.

Whatever George MacDonald's reputation may have been in his lifetime, his abiding, tangible memorial is now his handful of fairy tales. If one were to ask a hundred persons what the name of George MacDonald means to them, five perhaps might speak of his work as a novelist, poet and moralist; the remaining 95, if they had any answer at all, would say "At the Back of the North Wind."

His fairy tales stand by themselves, because, as G. K. Chesterton says, his imagination, which makes children feel that the things really happen, George MacDonald could not have lived when he did and failed to embody a moral at the core of his writing, but in the fairy tales it is elusive rather than explicit, and is expressed in terms of enduring beauty.

In his novels he was not so fortunate. He is often didactic, often willing to stop the thread of his story in order to point a moral. No wonder. His contemporaries all did the same. With MacDonald especially a conviction of the indissolubility of life and religion was so strong that in whatever he wrote he sought "to express God." Where many present-day writers differ from him is in that they seek to express only themselves.

Much broad Scots and much moralizing aside, a reader who cares to renew—or begin—his acquaintance with "David Elginbrod" or "Alec Forbes" or "Thomas Wingfield, Curate," to specify some of MacDonald's novels, will find delightful character studies, wit, and a faithful reproduction of life in the Highlands or in a quiet English village.

George MacDonald inherited with his life the birth of many of the characteristics of romance and piety, purity and freedom, and love of learning. There was plenty of everything in his father's house at Huntly except money. George was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and at Highbury College, London, a Congregational theological school. Here in London he met Louisa Powell, who became his wife. The biographer's writing about his own father and mother, and he sees them with loving eyes, but the coldest reader would warm to the letters exchanged between this sweet, witty woman and her husband. She may have lagged behind in religious conviction but she certainly rose to fresh heights of devotion and fortitude.

From a historian's point of view, their son, Greville, is a poor biographer, for he is evidently bent on extolling his subjects. It is an appreciation rather than an appraisal that he has written. An exact weighing of George MacDonald's contribution to humanity as a writer and thinker may be left to a more dispassionate student, but we cannot imagine finding anywhere a better idea of home life of this husband and wife than in Dr. MacDonald's loving, glowing memoir.

Both George MacDonald and his wife were charitable to extravagance, improvident, other-worldly. But the ravens fed them and their 11 children. Conspicuous among the ravens was Lady Byron, widow of the poet. Late in life came a pension from the Crown. This does not mean that MacDonald did not work hard. No one could have been more industrious, often beyond his strength. His first pastorate, in



at Casa Carragio in Bordighera is fascinating, with its flowing white hair and beard, crimson velvet coat and high waistcoat fastened with immovable tiny gilt buttons. His son says there was always something of bardic splendor about him, and every photograph corroborates that description. The book is half filled with letters

Some "Bests" in Short Stories

Stories From the Dial. New York: Lincoln MacLeach. The Dial Press.

George Stories. 1924. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

Hans Stories of a Wandering Race, by Konrad Bercovici. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.50.

The Bazaar and Other Stories, by Marion Armstrong. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

Centerville, U. S. A., by Charles Mervin Hays. New York: Henry Holt & Company. \$2.

The Bazaar and Other Stories, by Konrad Bercovici. New York: George H. Doran Co. \$2.

THE fall book season opens with a conspicuous emphasis on volumes of short stories: six of them have been piled already upon the editorial desk. Two are collections by more or less interested persons of the work of various writers; the others are devoted much to the output of one author. After making all allowance for the variety achieved by some at least of those who stand alone, it remains a fact that the collections inevitably are more diversified in style and interest. The stories collected from the Dial and those by Mr. Bercovici both are presented to the reader with a special claim for attention based on

written by or to MacDonald and his wife. They record many tragedies, little and not so little. There was nothing lacking in the way of misfortune except shame or disgrace. There was never any tinge of that nor of fault-finding. "Corage, God Mend All!" George MacDonald would repeat, and with his wife's help start afresh. W. K. R.

Falstaff, 1924

The Unseemly Adventure, by Ralph Straus. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.

HERE is without question one of the gayest books of the season, irresistibly funny, fantastic and extraordinarily well done. The idea with which Mr. Straus starts, that of having a man—through pressure—roused to go out after adventures in the new. But from that point the story is distinctly off the beaten track.

Dear Humphrey was what the people of the village called Humphrey Dorsett, Esq. J. P., and Dear Humphrey described him more or less exactly. He was a pale little man of 50, shy and bewildered at the thought of asserting himself in any way. Then, too, he had a mother who was a bit of a dragon; known throughout the country as "a well-tempered woman."

Suddenly Mrs. Dorsett went on a cruise to Norway, leaving an almost itemized program for Dear Humphrey to follow until her return. Equally suddenly a fiery and radical preacher arrived at the church and characterized the entire congregation as "negative slugs." It took Humphrey no time at all to accept the term as a perfect description of himself, which was the beginning of his regeneration and left him especially receptive to any new idea that might come along.

When, within a day or so, he ran into Falstaff, a tramp who had read *Athenaeus* in the original Greek and recited portions of the Satyricon, the fun began. This man was Apollyon Magnus. He persuaded Dear Humphrey to become a tramp with him, but to take plenty of money, and led him through such a series of "unseemly adventures" as few authors have conceived within the covers of a book.

The publishers describe Magnus as "of the family of Falstaff and Rabelais." But he is more than that, a Falstaff with a purpose and that purpose a high one. We could do worse than to remember Magnus' fiery Olivia Morland, "Jules" Morland, Dr. Penitent, Burrell, and—it is useless to name them all—the book is filled with irresistible characters drawn with a master touch. "The Unseemly Adventure" is the best type of comedy, excellently done.

August Vermaeyen has written a splendid history of Flemish literature. He begins with the significance of the Flemish (which almost means Dutch) lyric writer Guido Gezelle (1830-1899) and traces the history of the literature of his section of the Netherlands down to modern times. Though particular attention is paid to the last 30 years, the book covers a period of good 50 years and is quite illuminating for other subjects, each valuable in its own way and handily here with unusual detail.

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♦ ♦ ♦

Miguel de Unamuno has returned from his exile on the Canary Islands to civilization; that is, to Paris. Asked what he regarded as the most important books he had read were three great books: Cervantes' "Don Quixote," Pascal's "Pensees" and Thomas Hardy's "Jude the Obscure," the greatest being the last.

In reply to a question whether Hardy was the "English Dostoevsky," he said: "That is nonsense, for Dostoevsky does not know how to construct nor how to compose."

♦ ♦ ♦

Jean Vic has published five bibliographical volumes entitled "Litterature de la France." The work covers the entire period from Aug. 2, 1914, to Nov. 11, 1918, and contains a complete list of French books and articles on the World War. There is an index of names and subjects.

♦ ♦ ♦

It is not generally known that Dora Melegari was a writer of volume if not of note. Born of an Italian father, who was forced to emigrate, and a Swiss mother, she was reared in France and French Switzerland and wrote her entire output in French. Of her various novels, her "Les Trois Capitales" (1901) is her best. Her best critical works were essays after the manner of Maeterlinck.

♦ ♦ ♦

The new Almanach de Gotha (Gotha, Perthes) is out. There are 600 pages in this work, which is in many respects more interesting than the rulers of their thrones and empires occupied their thrones and monarchy seemed assured forever. But new "royal houses" are included, such as the Polish-Lithuanian house of Swiatopolski-Wirska, which traces its origin back to Ruth of the ninth century. The publishers notify the public that this will be the last issue unless the number of subscribers is greatly increased.

ALLEN W. PORTERFIELD.

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Songs of a Desert Optimist

Poems of Burma, by J. M. Symons. London: Nisbet.

THese delightful verses give without any sense of effort a real and atmospheric of Indian life and Burmese beauty. It is evident that Mr. Symons knows and loves the East profoundly; the proof is, that after dipping into his vivid world.

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EDUCATIONAL

How to Make Children Enjoy Their School Examinations

La Jolla, Calif.
Special Correspondence
SCHOOL examinations were under discussion by a lay group. A school superintendent had lately considered abolishing them, and this chance group of parents were formulating their own ideas on the subject. There was a mother, who held that examinations were an emotional strain, and as such should be abolished; that the school children to be examined were keyed up to a wrong pitch; that the fear of the examination, fear which led one to fail, and another to "pass" because of a greater fear of the consequences of failure. There was a father, who held that examinations with their attendant fears were valuable "mental discipline." When pressed for definition, he pointed out that the most solicitous parents would not be able to prevent all difficulties, the adult examinations of their children, and that school examinations held to, instead of abolished, afforded a hardening process.

Another in the group complained of the waste of time entailed in examinations—the weeks of preparation, the days devoted to the writing of the papers, the hours spent by the teachers in reading and grading them. This was refuted by one who held that systematic examination was essential to the study of any subject, but who granted that examinations might loom disproportionately in the thoughts of the pupils and teachers.

Several recalled the argument that examinations were an unfair test, only to be reminded that marks or grades in an examination must be averaged with marks for written work, and marks for oral recitation.

Better to Alter

Here a parent who had himself been a teacher, asked a question. If examinations as they are, or at least as these grown people remembered them to be, were open to objection, and still had advantages, then instead of running away from the difficulty by abolishing the system, it is better to alter the examinations?

The first step would seem to be to abolish the fear of examinations. Pupils should be educated to approach them not as a dread ordeal, but as an interesting opportunity. "In my own college," said she, "the question after an examination was never 'Was it hard?' but always, 'Was it interesting?'" A school child does not normally approach the day's recitation with the quenched purpose of examination, but would the sternest disciplinarian seek to instill fear in the child day by day, as a means of inducing him to give out what he is learning?

"What does an examination examine into?" asked someone at this point. "How much the pupil has learned of a given subject?"

"Do you mean how much he has memorized of it?" asked the former teacher. "Ought not an examination rather examine into the form the pupil has taken, or by means of the subject he has been studying? Take a history examination—should it show how retentive a memory he has for dates, or should it show to what extent he understands past events? I remember a medieval history examination in college, based on a quotation about the church. The questions considered, summed up for me the entire period. I saw it as a whole, and I learned as much from that examination as I would have from a lecture on the church as a medieval institution."

Show Thinking Power
She warmed to the subject. "Our great-grandmothers' samplers didn't show parts of all the articles they had made; they showed how well our great-grandmothers knew how to use their needles. A foreign language examination should show how well one can think in that language, and express himself in it. An English examination should give the pupil a chance to say what he thinks."

"Don't school examinations do that?" asked a bewildered parent. The speaker shook her head. "Facts, facts, facts," she inveighed. "Facts are called for, and facts are 'crammed' for. Let the pupil know that he is not going to be called on for facts, but for ideas. He will be called on to think, on a given subject, and you'll abolish cramming and abolish fear, and have a fair test of teacher as well as of pupil. Why, when I was in college—" there was a general laugh, but she persisted.

"One history examination—the course was 'Historical Material'—consisted of one question: 'If all the written records of this college

To Teachers of Adults and Social Workers

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birth and passing of the author, and to tell exactly where he had received his education. A list of characters was given, and the pupil was required to place each one in the paper or paper in which it occurred. The rest of the questions were all based on the editor's notes in the textbook—historical, and geographical and mythological allusions to be explained, words now out of use, to be defined etc.

"Suppose the child were asked instead, what paper or papers he most enjoyed, and why; were asked to name half a dozen subjects about which a modern 'Spectator' might write; were even asked to write a modern 'Spectator' paper himself; or suppose he were to tell what paper he least enjoyed and why; and to address himself with praise or blame to the 'Spectator' of those days, to whose paper he supposedly subscribed—" she threw up her hands.

"There are endless ways to examine into the pupil's appreciation and enjoyment of what he has read, and into his ability to express it in his mother-tongue.

"Of course we don't want to abolish examinations; we want to like them so much that we'll never willingly give them up!"

I. B. B.

An Anatomie of Faire Writing for Boys and Girls Today

"ANATOMIE OF FAIRE WRITING,"

So ran the title of a writing book of the seventeenth century and faire ran the writing therein, for penmanship was then a skilled craft. Contests were held between writing masters, their fees were of great concern. One day of Queen Elizabeth was presented with the Lord's Prayer done on the space of a penny and great was his acclaim. Later, "unfortunately for the good name of the scribe, he turned his talent to forgery which, while lucrative for a short time, ended in disaster. But many have been the changes since the days of old.

The writing of the average adult of today has little character and less legibility. Our schools have tried to train children by muscular movements and drills but with little avail. There has been need for reform and it has come at last. May the present generation of children who are learning "manuscript" wax strong, and teach their elders "writing as they result is something like italics which,

Circles and straight lines, circles and straight lines; these are the elements to which each letter of manuscript can be reduced—a straight line and a circle or part of a circle. The small circle, a line, a line, a line. B line with a circle; the D a circle and a straight line; the E a horizontal line and three-quarters of a circle, and so on through all the simple and distinct letters of this alphabet. The result is something like italics which,

Today's eight-year-old sits down to his writing lesson. He has no longer a copy book before him wherein to copy again and again a model at the top of the page. He has a manual for reference in case his memory needs refreshing as to the exact way to form a letter, and the manual sets him a standard as well for beautifully arranged and margined pages. He plans how to use his paper, he draws in his margins with care, one at each side and one at the bottom as well. And crayon! Perhaps it is because this new writing is based on the old illuminated manuscripts that color has come back into the writing world. The London schools have made careful studies of the comparative speed of the manuscript and of the joined flowing hand. So far the greater speed falls with the groups using manuscript, and as the children who have started with manuscript as little children grow older, it will be interesting to watch their progress. Results records of the older children to the age of 13 at present, and the speed is still in advance of the other writing, with the same allotment of time and years of practice. So in addition to a vast improvement in appearance and legibility, may be added a greater speed and efficiency in favor of the manuscript.

And this writing is so simple! A six-year-old can understand how each letter is made and can use the writing to meet his own needs and demands. For some time people in the United States have asked why when letters from English children were so beautifully written, those of American children should fall so far short of the standard attained by their small cousins over sea. An editor of a well known child's magazine commented on this fact and said that of all the thousands of letters which he received during a year from children all over the world, the American child stood out with unfortunate and striking prominence as the worst writer. He wondered why American children could not be taught to write and to write beautifully, and many others have wondered about it too. Now there is a simple, clear model to set before them which should help solve the problem.

There is as much difference in the writing of different children as with

the way, are based upon the handwriting of Petrarch. Our printed letters are all taken from the ideal handwriting of Petrarch.

Beautiful, distinct and clear, but, comes the usual comment, it must be very slow! The London schools have made careful studies of the comparative speed of the manuscript and of the joined flowing hand. So far the greater speed falls with the groups using manuscript, and as

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
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EDITORIALS

The active discussion of the Monitor's Peace Plan at Williamstown on the last day of the Institute of Politics afforded convincing evidence of the extent to which that proposition has impressed itself upon thoughtful people. We are gratified that the fact was brought out that the Monitor does

not claim to have originated this device for making offensive war unpopular in its inception, and the Nation invincible in the event that war should be forced upon it. It has been rather our task to co-ordinate suggestions made by such organizations as the American Legion, and by public men of both parties; to give them coherent and legislative form, and to urge them upon the attention of the Nation. To that extent it may properly, and briefly, be described as "The Monitor's Peace Plan."

By what some might consider a coincidence, but which is rather an evidence of the universal activity of that one Mind by which the affairs of man are directed, there went on in the session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union at Geneva on the same day a discussion of precisely the same issue. By the placid waters of Lake Leman, with their background of snowy Alps, the representatives of thirty nationalities discussed and applauded the Monitor's Peace Plan at almost the very moment when distinguished jurists, educators, publicists and statesmen, in the green heart of the Berkshire Hills, were studying this simple expedient for the maintenance of peace.

Let us consider somewhat the status which this proposition has now attained. It has been formally approved by both the Republican and Democratic national conventions and has place in their platforms. Should either President Coolidge or Mr. Davis be elected, it would be his part, if loyal to the declarations of his party, to put into his inaugural address a commendation of the Monitor's Peace Plan, and thereafter to urge upon Congress the enactment of legislation to give it effect. The plan, indeed, had congressional standing even before the two parties had officially approved it. Bills had been introduced into each house by members of both parties, and only the congestion of legislative proposals in the last days of the Congress prevented action upon one of them. With the reconvening of Congress in December, one of these bills will be pressed for passage.

In the Williamstown discussion, the legal as well as the practical phases of the plan were discussed by Judge George W. Anderson of the United States Court, who said, among other things:

It would be a narrow, and I think an absurd, construction of the war power, to say that we can take our ships and put them in France in a war with Germany and that we could not take munitions, dollars, the accumulated wealth derived from the appropriations of natural resources in large part, and the exploitation of labor, a substantial part—for these are the chief sources of the fortunes of this country. I do not apply that to the defense of the Nation. I discussed that question during the war, and I think an excellent lawyer and I have no doubt of the legal and constitutional powers of a nation to make a capital levy for war purposes. But to put that into the Constitution, and make it the duty of Congress to enact the legislation necessary, would have, in my opinion, a very considerable effect in preventing war.

It is an undeniable fact that hitherto wars have been exceedingly profitable to a large part of those who flaunt their patriotism.

Now, if you announce to the war profiteers and their hired parasites—for we have a great number of them—the professional patriots, that there will be no profits in war hereafter, there will be a very careful consideration.

There is nothing that soaks an American patriot so much as the payment of something out of his pocket instead of out of his neighbor's pocket.

Rear Admiral Huse, approving the plan in substance, urged that steps be taken to secure its adoption by foreign nations. But almost at the moment of his address, a member of the United States House of Representatives was urging upon the Inter-Parliamentary Union precisely such action. It is readily conceivable that the progressive forces in every European nation will have this plan laid before them during the coming winter, and that it will be a matter of discussion and of possible legislation in many of the capitals of the Old World.

Open-Air Music in America

Open-air music has aroused a popular interest in the United States the past summer which nobody, probably, a few years ago, would have expected. To take typical illustrations, Alfred Hertz's orchestral presentations in the Hollywood Bowl, Los Angeles, and Edwin Franko Goldman's band performances in Central Park, New York, have, on occasion, called out gatherings of such size as to make social philosophers ponder. Not but that many persons have for a long while been clearly aware of an American musical awakening ready to take place. Scarcely anyone, however, seems to have realized what it would be like. At the height of the war period, the notion was much advanced by doctrinaires that the people were about to take art away from professional artists and from special groups of appreciators, and make it their own. A poet, writing in behalf of what was styled the community music movement, conceived and versified an elaborate simile concerning a closely hedged-in garden, of which, one fine day, the walls fell, crumbled to dust and disappeared. The contrast which the latter garden made to the former, in respect to efflorescence, once the breezes from the plain began to blow through, could not fail to arouse everybody to rapture.

And yet the people, far from running away with art, have turned with unprecedented confidence to artists to guide them. Time was, when they looked to the circus manager for direction; and when they thought they had no music unless they saw before them an enormous aggregation of performers, and unless they were regaled with a prodigious volume of sound.

Enough merely to mention that period, which was one of another reconstruction. Now, by quite different procedure, they are throwing themselves upon the governance of men of artistic force and conviction, like Hertz and Goldman, with the result that they are having the works of the great masters of tone put in their possession, and that they themselves are becoming inside appreciators. The garden remains surrounded, no doubt, with necessary bulwarks. The discipline and attention of modern out-of-doors audiences indicate that to be the case. Only, the borders of the inclosure have been unimaginably enlarged.

News from the "Roof of the World" is a thread usually woven of two strands, distinct each from the other, yet the whole thread, after all, spun from both. The first has to do with Indo-Tibetan affairs, the second with Sino-Tibetan relations, and it is the latter which recently has been drawn forward

more than has been the case for a decade. It is a matter worth understanding, too, not because it has to do, however vitally, with a land more than twice the size of present-day Germany, but because here, in the very heart of the largest and oldest of the continents, is just such another snarl as more than once through late years has in Europe bred hard feeling, if not overt trouble.

It is obvious that Great Britain, attempting the solution of so complicated a problem as Indian autonomy, must be instantly and intimately concerned in whatever conditions prevail in this neighbor state. It is the minor part of such interest which has to do with the trade crossing the long border, albeit, during 1923-24, that climbed close to the considerable total of 5,000,000 rupees. The greater interest lies, of course, in the fact that the Tibetan situation readily may affect affairs in the peninsula. This is not to imply that the Indian Government wishes to control Lhasa. It does not. In no easy way does it interfere either with the internal administration or foreign moves of these mountain folk. On the other hand, it is wholly frank in saying no other Western power shall control them. It was the belief that Russian prestige was becoming paramount at the Potala and the fear of consequences that led to Younghusband's mission in 1904. As in the case of near-by Nepal, so of Tibet: Delhi entirely agrees with the policy of seclusion which has been adopted, standing ready, indeed, to co-operate with any plan to prevent the intrusion of unwelcome foreigners among those uplands.

Further, as to the struggle between Tibet and her soi-disant suzerain, China, India's inclination has been toward the maintenance of Tibet as an autonomous (therefore "buffer") state, rather than its absorption as a mere province of the vast Asian Republic. That inclination, however, though never dissembled, has found small expression, and two years ago, at the Washington Arms Conference, England was signatory to that pact bearing upon China, which in clear inference held Tibet as still an integral part of the country.

It scarcely need be added that China herself holds but one view as to this. She clings, now as always, to that historic governmental tradition that any territory she has ruled once she rules still. Contrarywise, it is quite an open secret that the Lhasan authorities desire independence from Peking: more; they believe they have achieved it. During the chaotic days of the 1911 revolution, the Chinese garrisons and Ambans were expelled from the country, nor have these outward and visible signs of Peking's claim to overlordship been replaced. Today's anarchic state of affairs in what (for want of a better phrase) one must term the Chinese Government, beyond question has allowed Lhasa effective independence of any Chinese control, for this time at least.

Now appears the unusual factor in the unsettled equation. All the world knows that there are two principal lamas amid those Himalayan heights. He of Lhasa, called "Grand," assuredly is then "the" theorist of the pair. A "Panshan" Lama dwells in the Tashilumpo lamasery, and so is known as the Tashi Lama, or sometimes (for short!) Chanpanrinpoché, which may be rendered "Jewel Among Great Scholars," and so may imply that he lays claim to the right to direct the spiritual, as apart from the temporal, rights and privileges of those 2,000,000 hill dwellers. A few months ago, and for reasons not yet generally apparent, there befell a disagreement between these gentlemen, a quarrel which resulted in the flight of the Panshan Lama from Tashilumpo and the temporary disorganization of that side of the dualized Government. He crossed into China, it transpires, and now a little-needling world is told he is about to visit the republican capital. It is indicative of Peking's official state of mind that the Ministry has promptly set aside \$30,000 for the dignitary's entertainment. Now, none need be told that China has no superfluous money these troubled days, and if she prepares to spend any such sum as this on mere "trimmings of courtesy," there must be the hope of—well, a comfortable body-cloth back of the frills and frippery.

It would be as odd as interesting if this almost constant visit (rather, perhaps, "enforced") should result in some revision of the present de facto political order. Would it not, too, be a pleasant instance of the danger, as well as discomfort, for a nation even as for an individual, of trying to sit on two stools? That consummation, though, is not probable. Back in the closing weeks of 1913, a serious attempt to straighten out this threefold tangle was made at Simla, with China, Tibet, and India represented. It came to nothing: that sort of deadlock where three entirely different keys prove alike at least in inability to turn in any direction. With that result to an aboveboard and unheated discussion, it is not likely that an indirect and partisan-guided "way round" will lead much of anywhere.

And yet the people, far from running away with art, have turned with unprecedented confidence to artists to guide them. Time was, when they looked to the circus manager for direction; and when they thought they had no music unless they saw before them an enormous aggregation of performers, and unless they were regaled with a prodigious volume of sound.

In many rural communities in the United States, but more particularly in those of New England, the middle west and south, the annual camp meetings, conducted by one or more of the established religious organizations, have survived many disquieting changes. The camp meeting, as it has

been known for a century or more, is an institution. The recurrence of the season in which it is held is looked forward to and awaited by clergy and laymen, and careful preparation is made for the observance.

Originally, according to accepted tradition, it was an institution identified more particularly with the Methodist Episcopal Church. But the general plan has been adopted and employed by those of other denominations, particularly in the south. It has a distinct appeal to the people of the country districts, despite the many modern devices which have come to replace the former monotony of the farm.

Announcement was recently made of the opening of the annual camp-meeting session in New England. Many will be conscious of a desire to look in once more upon such a gathering. One does not forget, in a day or in a decade, the pleasant experiences of an earlier period. To the careless or the scoffing the setting might appear tawdry and uninviting. But outward appearances are not all. In the heart of everyone there is a reverence for the sincere, the earnest, wherever these are found. There will be unctuous sermonizing, the relating of "experiences," and the free-voiced singing of stirring familiar songs. There will be serious meditation, the exchange of honest views which have become convictions, and with all these the manifestation of a true desire to live and think aright. That, whether in camp meeting or elsewhere, approaches true worship.

It is hard to open to the beautiful those eyes long accustomed to ugliness and vulgarity.

That is why billboards and "comics" do so much harm. The loneliness of the countryside is soon forgotten by those who learn to look for big billboards as its choicest crop. The child who delights in the colored supplement on Sunday can profit little by art classes during the week. We are too apt to accept the things of daily life as they are for a matter of course, and this is the reason, no doubt, why we put up with badly printed books and papers without a murmur, even without discomfort. The great public, whose idea of art is real oil painting, would probably think, if it thought on the subject at all, that the value of books and papers is purely commercial, and laugh at the suggestion of art having anything to do with them.

Certainly, we cannot compete in the art of making books with the early printers. But the promising sign is that the few have grown conscious of the difference and are doing what they can to restore beauty to the book. William Morins unquestionably had more to do than most men with the modern revival, just as he had in reminding the modern world that beauty is essential to the most ordinary things in daily use.

The Kelmscott Press has been the inspiration of other presses in England, also in America, where for some years now there has been a distinct and encouraging effort to get printing out of the clutches of commerce. Some printers are working in the right direction, and some are concerned with the designing of the book itself. The publication of a volume like "The 1924 Craftsmen Number, the American Printer," explains that in the trade, at least, beauty in book-making is becoming a widespread interest.

But this publication explains something else, which is that, while the recent improvement in type is great, less progress has been made in spacing and designing a page. Good type is indispensable, but it is not everything. As much depends on the way it is used, and a book from one of our more ambitious presses has only to be compared with the earliest printed books for us to realize how much we have still to learn. The old printers knew how to build up the beautiful page.

The mistake William Morins made was to think more of this building up than of legibility. In his finest, least overladen books the page may be beautiful to look at, but it is extremely difficult to read. The American, however, errs on the other side. If his type is good, its arrangement is not. He seems afraid that the public, like children, must have something easy to read or it will not read at all. His page is too often scattered, formless, weak. The "Craftsmen Number" reminds us of how much there is yet to be done before our book and type designers can flatter themselves upon their mastery of a beautiful art.

Editorial Notes

The Christian Science Monitor printed on July 21 a cable from Paris reporting the demonstration in Strasbourg in protest against the application of French religious and educational laws to their community. The correspondent stated: "The real trouble is that the inhabitants are essentially Roman Catholics and are ready to revolt against any application of anti-clerical laws such as obtain in France by the present Government." By an inadvertence which the Monitor regrets, the headline over the item reported the protest as "against the action of Germany," when it was, of course, the action of France that was protested. It is a curious illustration of the disorder of thought in Europe that France, commonly regarded as a Roman Catholic country, should thus come under German condemnation, although Germany is usually classed as Protestant because of its endeavor to enforce laws for the separation of education from the church in a territory in which large numbers of Germans are resident.

A New England Camp Meeting

"The Prince" in Public

By SIR ALFRED ROBBINS

London, Aug. 23
In England are a number of princes—though nominally nothing like as many as before the war—but only one known to all as "The Prince." It seems almost an affront to even the most casual of readers to explain that one is the Prince of Wales—Edward-Albert-George-Andrew-Patrick-David, by baptismally coming in the names of the patron saints of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, as well as of his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, in a comprehensive sweep of the whole. "The Prince" is, he is styled at home. To the populace he is "The Prince"; to the family circle "David"; and those who seek to show their intimacy with "the right thing" by calling him "Eddie" are flippantly as well as flagrantly wrong.

This is just one of the troubles that constantly beset the Prince of Wales. He is talked about rather than understood, gossiped over rather than known. During his visit to the United States fabulous tales will be abundant, fantastic fables invented all round. But the real man—eager to the point of impetuosity, plucky to the verge of imprudence, full of nerve—will remain hidden from the mass.

The Prince in many ways is the Peter Pan of English public life, but he is in some directions not the boy who "has never grown up." In others he is displayed even in boyhood qualities that have gone far to insure the extraordinary success of his grown-up career. While he was still "Prince Edward" to the Court newsman, and the present King was in his earliest period of Prince of Wales, the little fellow was suddenly called on to express his thanks for some special gift. To everyone's surprise, he at once mounted a chair, and spoke with an effortless good-humor which caused his illustrious father to exclaim, "I envy the young beggar's ease." This is an exclamation many a practiced speaker, listening to the Prince in later days, has unconsciously and fervently echoed from his heart.

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Another of the promises of his youth has been fulfilled in a degree that has placed him in the forefront of popular affection, and that is his pluck. When he was a naval cadet on the Britannia in the ancient Devonshire harbor of Dartmouth, earliest made famous by Chaucerian allusion, he joined in the usual boyish escapades. Thereby he incurred the regulation punishment, meted out by and sometimes literally at the hands of the midshipmen, who had the juniors in their keeping. Though the youngster never "squealed," some busily assertive, the same intimation of a young man. Only when satisfied that these sentences sound to himself does he attempt to memorize them; and even then, as those know who have heard him often, he is apt to interpolate on the spur of the moment some fresh phrase, which instantly appeals to an alert assembly. A chief cause of his oratorical success, indeed, is this very spontaneity; and any who have heard his most joyous deliveries must trust that it will never be dimmed.

It may be that, during this particular American visit, the Prince will make no set speeches. Yet, whenever he speaks, he is always worth hearing, for manner and matter alike; but those who would hear him at his best should pray to be present when he is "caught on the hop," and has to talk at a moment's call. An old French wit took credit that his best impromptu were the work of years. The Prince's best speeches are the inspirations of the instant; and to very few orators can such praise be paid.

The Week in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—A contemporary, though not very modern, Ulysses has announced his intention of leaving here tomorrow on a voyage to Greece in a 20-foot sailboat, of which he is not only the "cook and the captain" but the maker of the "Navy Blue" bunting to fly from the boat's bows. He is a young Greek, Demetrios Sigeleakis, twenty-six years old, a seaman by inclination and some training. His boat, the Carcharias, or Shark, now pitches gallantly on the gentle waves at Pier A, the Battery, almost unnoticed in the great harbor except for a few half curious, half skeptical sea dogs who hang over the iron railings to watch the last fond polishes. A tidy sum has been furnished by small contributions from his fellow-countrymen, and little remains but for tomorrow to roll around.

The Shark will travel entirely under her own sail, which can be manipulated by Sigeleakis, as captain or bos'n or seaman as the exigency demands, without his having to leave the solid-looking cabin. This cabin, also, is of a unique design, reinforced with iron supports in the hope that no wave will be able to carry it away. Sigeleakis believes he can do the trip in two months, stopping leisurely along the way at the Azores, Gibraltar, Barcelona and Málaga.

So many elements go into the construction of modern buildings that a temporary shortage of a supposedly unimportant material is consequential enough to cause a general slackening in building activity. Ashes, or at least the lack of them, caused this week a temporary depression in the whole construction market in New York City. They form the aggregate for a fireproofing compound used in commercial buildings, so that construction work as a whole can proceed only as fast as this can be applied. While the demand for ashes has been increasing, the supply, owing to the development of oil-burning equipment, has fallen off. The balance, therefore, has become fairly even. When the ash-handling equipment of some of the large carting companies broke down last week, the ultimate effect was a general slackening in orders for building materials. The equipment is working well again and the balance is now being restored; though not without the revelation of this curious interdependence.

The Better Business Bureau of New York City, which watches over the business community both to give advice on non-commercial as well as to smart traps set for the unwise investor, has just issued a report of its recent activities and new projects. It has co-operated with the legal branches of the state government whenever court action was necessary; and has probably been even more effective in furnishing information about the records of questionable firms or persons and thus preventing them from doing business. Newspapers find the bureau useful for reference both in determining the reliability of prospective advertisers and in giving publicity in their news columns to new enterprises. A merchandise section is now being organized as a protection for shoppers. The finances for the new department, as well as for the bureau as a whole come from the business community, many of whose leading members are active on its committees.

Altogether, this has been a disturbing year for the pigeons at Madison Square Garden. First, there came the noisy and prolonged Democratic convention, when those pigeons who remained at home were kept awake at night till all hours, and in the days were prevented by the crowds along the sidewalks from taking their customary constitutional. Now, the old homestead in and about the colonnade along the Madison-Avenue side of the garden has been taken away bodily. Progress required the clearing of the avenue into a bustling thoroughfare, and down went the pigeons homeward. Nor is this the end of their disturbance. The less luxuriously sheltered quarters which some of the older inhabitants have now taken around the roof will soon be lost shortly when the whole building is finally razed. This loss will be a serious one in the accommodations for pigeon colonies. There is a small but hospitable belfry in the Metropolitan tower near by, to be sure, but most of the new buildings do not have the projecting cornices, so essential to the well-constructed nest. The Madison Square colony, it seems, must split up and emigrate to new places. The pigeons, of course, are undergoing their trials quite philosophically; for after all, they have to maintain the traditions of their ancestors who passed with such fortitude through that earlier gust of progress, the street-paving era.

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A newly created post of golf supervisor for the City of New York, carrying a salary of \$4500 a year, for which civil service examinations are shortly to be held, appeared, until special attention was called to it in newspaper stories, to be going begging from lack of interest.

Though the post was not one that required special technical skill in golf, and the salary was said to be above that paid some well-known professional golfers, there were but eight applicants. As soon as attention was called to the opportunity in the papers, however, the applications started pouring in within a day, and the total now may reach into the hundreds. Whether the tribute is due to the effectiveness of newspaper publicity or to the widespread interest in golf is a matter for debate, but in either case it is pleasing to the civil service officials, who expect to find a better man in the wider range of selection.

What many persons will consider one of the safest offers ever made is that of a gold medal to be awarded to the first American who in the next four weeks establishes radio communication either with the inhabitants or with the planetary magnetic forces of Mars. The offer is just announced by the directors of the Radio World's Fair to be held at Madison Square Garden from Sept. 22 to 28. Explicit reports of the messages or signals received must be sworn to before a notary public to be submitted in claiming the medal. Detailed tests, it is promised, will be made to verify the data offered. How the verification of the origin of the signals or forces can be made beyond reasonable doubt is not explained; and the disturbing thought is bound to arise that the medal, if it is awarded, and the presentation speeches, if they are made, may turn from gold to lead, and from honey to salt, if the "signals" should later be proven to have come not from Mars, but from some earthly freak of Nature, or something even less dign